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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1870. NO. 131.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At a late meeting of the African Colonization Society at the Collegiate Dutchess Church, Fifth avenue, New York, the venerable Prof. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, delivered an address.

A man by the name of John Cabral, died of asphyxia in Chicago last night. He was watching a newly plastered house, and going to sleep in a room where a coal fire was burning to dry the plaster, the gas suffocated him.

The book-keeper of Tolman & Kim, druggists, doing business at No. 37 South Water street, Chicago, name not given, was detected a few days since in stealing opium, morphine and quinine from his employers. He confessed to having taken eight thousand dollars worth. The relatives of the book-keeper settled with the firm, and he was allowed to go to Canada in consideration of the respectability of his family, where he will probably again practice his swindling.

Supervisor Dwyer has ordered the seizure of Detmer's house, with 123 barrels of high-wines, and directing the closing of Altin & Delhi's distillery, at Cleveland, and their arrest for violation of the revenue laws.

A Havana correspondent announces the pleasing event that a Princess has been born to the beautiful Amelia Bourbon *nee* Howell, who ran away from Europe with Prince Juan Louis de Bourbon, of Naples, and was joined in holy wedlock with him by Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market Police Court in New York, on the 30th of March last. The interesting infant is to be called after its several grandmothers. Aristocratic circles in Havana have been agreeably agitated by a circumstance so unusual as the birth of a Cuban Princess.

Letters just received from Hon. W. H. Seward, now at Havana, state that the ex-Secretary proposes as soon as the situation in Hayti will permit, to visit that country with a view, after a short sojourn therein, to proceed to San Domingo, where he intends to remain until April, and thus avoid the severe March weather at his home in New York. It is believed that Seward's presence in the Dominican Republic will assist materially in settling the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of affairs there, appear to prevail in the Republic, and which appear to be the result of the attempt to carry into effect his policy concerning annexation of that country to the United States. His health is much improved.

Special correspondence from Rome gives the present tone of opinion among the prelates and lawyers attending upon the sessions of the Great Council. It is certain that much confusion prevails among the members of the Council, and that the two factions, the Ultramontanes led by Manning, of Winminster, and the Autonomists, by Dupanloup, of Orleans, are engaged in an excited warfare. Private or private sessions at the Vatican it is asserted that not all of the American Bishops are Ultramontanes. Archbishop Savannah, it is argued in Council against the opportuneness of the Syllabus, and Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore and Fathers have refused to sign the Papal Infallibility petition of the Pope.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSICAL.

Mrs. Howard Paul has achieved much success at the French theater, New York, by her Offenbachian impersonations. Her acting is said to be far superior to Rose Bell's, but she lacks the latter's musical qualifications.

The Plymouth Church organ concerts are still very popular. The thirty-first concert was given on Saturday evening to a large audience.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia gave Beethoven's oratorio of "Moses in Egypt," at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening last. The choruses were generally well sustained, but there was marked deficiency in the orchestration.

Mr. Edward McGonnaher's symphony, descriptive of Collins's "Ode to the Passions," was produced at Steinway Hall, New York, on Saturday evening, before a large and critical audience, and the performance was pronounced decided success. The New York *World* says: "He has divided the symphony into eleven parts, as follows: 1. Overture; 2. Descriptive Introduction; 3. Fear; 4. Despair; 5. Anger; 6. Hope; 7. Revenge; 8. Jealousy; 9. Melancholy; 10. Cheerfulness; 11. Joy. He has characterized subjects orchestrally in such a manner as to clearly indicate the shade of feeling and to individualize the passion, to a task worthy of the highest order of musical genius, and that Mr. McGonnaher has succeeded in this matter is hearty felicitation. The arrangement of the recital was admirably planned. Mr. Edwin Booth reading portions of the poem and the instruments and voices following with the music. When it is stated that the entire performance consumes only an hour and a half, it will be seen that the composer has avoided the tiresome repetitions and interminable variations of thence, which render too best symphonies wearisome to large audiences. "If the words bear no marks of extraordinary melodic treatment and cannot be said to glow with the divine fire throughout, it is nevertheless a creditable and encouraging production, remarkable for its masterly orchestration, its freshness of themes, its originality of method, its bold characterization, and its freedom from many of the errors of judgment and taste which have marred so many of the productions of our resident composers."

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The "Twelve Temptations," the grand spectacle of Joseph C. Foster, is having a successful run at the Grand Opera House, New York. It surpasses the "Black Crook" in the brilliancy of its scenery, number of its changes and mechanical effects, but being free from any thing indecent, does not please the critic of the New York *World*.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Correspondence.

The Organization of the Georgia Legislature—Proposed Increase of the Currency—Extensive Railroad Grants Wanted—The Proposed Territory of Alaska—Sale of Cadetships Proved on Two Congressmen—Surplus Funds in Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1870.

The correspondence in the case of Georgia, to-day laid before the Senate by the President, covers a period of one month, beginning on the day the bill passed remanding the State to a Provisional Government. The documents are quite voluminous, and embrace a large number of telegrams between Generals Sherman and Terry, and several letters from Governor Bullock, Captain Bryant and others. It appears that on the day the bill in question was passed General Terry telegraphed saying he hoped the President would not put him in command. He was appointed next day, however, the President saying he considered that Terry could perform the duties imposed by the bill better than any one else. General Sherman said he concurred in this opinion, and hoped Terry would cheerfully conform to the order, adding, "Do not remove any of the State officers at present, let matters continue till the necessities arise." Ten days later General Terry says he has become convinced that his assignment to command was under all the circumstances proper enough, and expresses the opinion that he should be clothed with all the powers given by the original reconstruction acts, as such explicit authority from the President would probably prevent any necessity for its use. The President at once issued the necessary orders in the premises. General Terry then reports the organization of the Senate and the condition of things in the House, and wants to know if he has power to investigate questions of eligibility, or must taking of the oath by members be considered conclusive? General Sherman replies: "Exercise your own discretion. If flagrant cases arise, you must be governed by the ongoing day. Terry says he thinks the Legislature with all its members, would adopt the Fifteenth Amendment for the sake of getting rid of the army, but that Governor Bullock, without purification, pass the necessary laws to protect all classes of citizens. On the 12th of January, General Sherman answers: "I will sustain you in the exercise of the authority that will maintain a substantial good order in the State till it is recognized by the Executive and Congress. Some lawful means will be found to relieve you of the odium our friends against the bands of assassins. The use of soldiers should be limited to maintaining the peace. You on the spot must be the judge. Now is the time to decide to interfere with the component parts of the Legislature or this proposed legislation." Next day Terry sends a long telegram about charges of perjury against members of the House, and says he has determined to investigate several cases, and wants to know if his course is approved. Sherman submits the dispatch to the President and Cabinet, and answers "Go on slowly cautiously. The President says you are doing right, and he will sustain you." Terry then sends the long protest of Bryant and others against the course he and Bullock are pursuing, and asks as to his power of removing Sheriffs and others who fall in their duty. This is submitted to the President and Cabinet, and answer "Your action is sustained against Bryant's protest," "that removals and appointments must be made by him, and not by the Governor," and that "we think the facts you characterize those subjects orchestrally in such a manner as to clearly indicate the shade of feeling and to individualize the passion, to a task worthy of the highest order of musical genius, and that Mr. McGonnaher has succeeded in this matter is hearty felicitation. The arrangement of the recital was admirably planned. Mr. Edwin Booth reading portions of the poem and the instruments and voices following with the music. When it is stated that the entire performance consumes only an hour and a half, it will be seen that the composer has avoided the tiresome repetitions and interminable variations of thence, which render too best symphonies wearisome to large audiences. "If the words bear no marks of extraordinary melodic treatment and cannot be said to glow with the divine fire throughout, it is nevertheless a creditable and encouraging production, remarkable for its masterly orchestration, its freshness of themes, its originality of method, its bold characterization, and its freedom from many of the errors of judgment and taste which have marred so many of the productions of our resident composers."

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HARRISBURG.

REBEL RAID DAMAGES.

Bill to Create a Loan to Pay Damages to Border Counties—Millions Wanted—Notaries Public—The Obstruction of the Ohio by Bridges.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Border War Damages.

Mr. Dill, of Adams county, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the rebellion, and providing means therefor, stating that—

WHEREAS, The correlative rights of support of citizens and protection by the State are the basis of government; and whereas the citizens of York, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Fulton and Bedford, at all times supported the State, paid their *pro rata* of taxes, and sustained the general government; and whereas, during the rebellion the State and General Governments impressed the property of the citizens of each county for public use without compensation and failed to protect the citizens whose property was destroyed by the common enemy, and they alone having suffered the injuries of the ravages of war without compensation; and whereas, the Legislature by acts of 1863, 1866 and 1868, authorized an investigation of the alleged injuries and adjudication of damages, and a record of the same now remains on file in the Auditor General's office, where an amount of the damages claimed is set forth; and whereas, the Commonwealth recognizes her duty to protect citizens in return for their support, and affirms her right to demand indemnity from the General Government, and desire to provide for the payment of the remainder of the damages so adjudicated: therefore,

Be it enacted, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be authorized to borrow, by the first of June next, on the credit of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such rates as they deem necessary, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and issue loan certificates or bonds at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, February and August, in Philadelphia, which securities shall not to be subject to any taxation whatever, payable as follows: One-half any time after five years and within ten years, the remainder any time after seven years and within twelve, and signed by the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General, and known as "Rebel Raid Bonds," and registered in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; the proceeds of the whole of the loan, including premiums, to be applied to the payment of the residue of claims for damages aforesaid.

The first section provided that the second and fifth sections of the act containing a loan for the redemption of overdue bonds, approved February 2, 1867, be made applicable to this loan. In addition to the amount raised by the loan provided in the first section, the State Treasurer is authorized to pay upon the claims aforesaid only the interest upon the sum necessary five hundred thousand dollars on the fifteenth of March, 1870, and three hundred thousand dollars on the fifteenth of June, and three hundred thousand in June and December each of the two years thereafter, until the whole amount of said claim has been paid. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer immediately on the receipt of the loan aforesaid, to pay upon the claims aforesaid the amounts and to the counties in which the losses were sustained, as hereinbefore stated. Said claims shall be first examined and approved by Levi Malsh and Arthur M. Greene, for York; Isaac Wills and W. Mills, for Perry; Adams; W. F. Sadler and John R. Miller, for Cumberland and Franklin; Samuel Hall and J. H. Longenecker, for Bedford and Fulton; Theodore McGowen and J. W. Douglass, for Franklin.

Mr. Dill moved the bill be the order for Wednesday afternoon. Lost, it requiring a two-thirds vote:

YEAS.			
Adaire,	Forsyth,	Montgomery,	
Allen,	Harvey,	Mooney,	
Beans,	Hill,	Porter, Cambria,	
Boileau,	Hong,	Porter, York,	
Brobst,	Hursh,	Roberts,	
Bton,	Irvin,	Robertson,	
Carlin,	Kelley,	Rohrer,	
Cassidy,	Lesig,	Sedgewick,	
Cloud,	Long,	Skinner,	
Corry,	Longenecker,	Smith,	
Cooper,	McAleer,	Snyder,	
Cross,	McKinney,	Stee e, Schuylkill,	
Dailey,	McMahon,	Stevens,	
Dengler,	Mann well,	Thomas,	
Dill of Adams,	Meyer,	Wiley,	
Eschbach,	Milliken,		

NAYS.			
Ames,	Hopkins,	Shurlock,	
Baldwin,	John son of Phil.,	Sloan,	
Brown,	Keech,	Stokes,	
Buffington,	Kerr,	Strang,	
Chamberlain,	Kopp,	Tyler,	
Cake,	Lewis,	Yanklin,	
Darlington,	Mc'racken,	Walton,	
Davis,	McCreary,	Weir,	
Dill of Union,	McJunkin,	Wheeler,	
Elliott,	Marshall,	White,	
Engelman,	Millar of Allegy,	Woolever,	
Faulkner,	Parsons,	Strang,	
Hall,	Schatzierly,		
Herr,	Smith,		

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint notaries public was passed.

Mr. Bills, of Schuylkill, introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of coal by public auction.

Mr. Walton introduced a joint resolution urging Congress to legislate against the obstructions in the river by the erection of bridges, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Ohio river is the only channel through which the vast and valuable products of Western Pennsylvania can cheaply reach the consuming West; and

AND WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in order to render less dangerous the navigation of said river, and thereby stimulate inland commerce between all the points connected with it, has expended of available rivers, terminating at the Gulf of Mexico, have made liberal appropriations to remove the vacant seats to the persons who received the next highest number of votes, and they therefore remain unoccupied.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have spent a good deal of time on this Georgia case, but notwithstanding the reports sent out last night, have not completed their labors yet. The papers submitted by the President to-day will be printed as soon as possible, and at the next meeting of the Committee it will be examined more carefully than before, and prove of the course of Terry, but it will be noticed that each of his steps was sanctioned by the President and Cabinet, and it is not likely that they will decline indorsing him. The cases of Hill and Miller, who claim seats by virtue of an election two years ago, have not formally been considered at all by the Committee for the reason that their credentials were not referred till this morning. The Committee will not be in haste to make up a decision on the issues raised by their claim.

Increase of the Currency.

The most noticeable feature in to-day's House proceedings was the action on Loughridge's resolution instructing the Banking Committee to bring in a bill adding fifty millions to our currency circulation. Just what this means no one can tell. The bill passed ten days ago by the Senate adds $10,000,000 to the volume of issue, and this is supposed to meet the requirement of this resolution. It is now before the Committee, and will be favorably reported as the members now believe in the course of the next week or two. Mr. Ingersoll's bill for forty-four million new greenbacks is also before the Committee, and two weeks ago the House by twenty-eight majority refused to order them to report it. A motion to kill Mr. Loughridge's resolution by laying it on the table was lost by twenty majority. This vote looks like reaction in favor of the measure or the House shows that it cannot be thus considered, and many members say privately that they voted against tabling simply to get a chance to send the resolution to the committee, just as Ingersoll's bill was sent, viz: without instructions. It comes up again next Monday, and a more decisive vote may perhaps be had then. It may at once be set down that the House is not at all likely to go much further in legislation against issue of currency than is proposed in the Senate bill, though buncombe votes may be given on the resolutions that are not legislation.

Railroad Grants Wanted.

Senator Pomeroy to-day introduced a bill granting lands for the extension of his numerous railroads to the Pacific. There is nothing of a direct character on the face of the bill to show the magnitude of the grant. It really amounts to over twenty-five million acres additional grant, the road already having received a grant of ten million acres. The road in question is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Senator Harlan has introduced a bill extending the number of Senator Pomeroy's roads, namely the Atchinson and Pike's Peak, to a connection with the Union Pacific at the hundredth meridian. This involves a grant of between two and three million acres, and the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee has reported it favorably.

For the Alaska Territory.

General Ihrie is busy among Congressmen upon his scheme for the territorial government of Alaska. The report of special agent McIndoe to Secretary Boutwell says there are but one hundred and fifty legal voters in all Alaska, exclusive of the military, with the probability of decrease rather than increase of numbers, and that as a financial measure alone it would be good policy to abandon the Territory.

Sale of Cadetships.

The inquiry into the sale of naval and military cadetships is going to bring out some curious and disgraceful facts. Two guilty persons have already been found out—one a member of the last House from Alabama, and the other a member of the present House from South Caroline. The evidence in each case is direct and positive, and of such a character that no apology can explain it away or break its force.

Mr. Dawes Again Justified.

The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the House a document from which it appears that he has a balance of $630,665, which may be carried to the surplus fund for the present fiscal year, and a balance of $6,921,236, which may be carried over from this year to the succeeding the next fiscal year. The fact that these balances are so small militates a good deal against Butler's so-called defense of the department, and shows that Dawes's speech was justified.

State Hospital for the Insane.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 212, of whom 103 were males and 109 females. The number discharged during the same period was 158, of whom forty were restored and 42 improved. The total of patients treated in this institution since its establishment is 2,790. Of these 1,272 were married, 263 single, and 255 widowed. Males, 1,578; females, 1,182. Among the assigned causes of insanity, "trouble" figures most prominently, the number assigned being 361. Ill health and domestic trouble follow next in order. There is but one case of "want of occupation," and only 52 cases of intemperance. In 1,261 cases no cause was assigned. Of the occupations, 591 were farmers, 377 were housewives, 424 laborers, and 496 had no occupation. There has been no epidemic sickness during the year, and only 5 deaths have occurred.

THE MAGGIE HAYS DISASTER

Incidents Succeeding the Explosion.

The Boiler Cracked in Several Places—Captain Martin Assured it was Safe—The Killed and Injured.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—The remains of Captain Martin, of the ill-fated steamer Maggie Hays, passed through this city to-day *en route* to Pittsburgh, where his family are living. It is now stated that McDermott, the engineer in charge when the explosion occurred, attempted to stop a leak in the boiler by soldering the defective parts with lead. It is also stated that the boiler was cracked in the center in several places about the rivets, and that Captain Martin assured McDermott that the boilers were perfectly safe.

A special from Memphis gives the following details of incidents succeeding the explosion on the Maggie Hays:

Shortly after the explosion, the captain was found near the capstan, writhing in agony and frightfully scalded. He had been blown from the top of the hurricane roof down to the deck. He was still conscious, and his first words were concerning the safety of the passengers.

Engineer McDermott was found outside of the engine room door, frightfully scalded from head to foot, the flesh hanging in shreds. He was still conscious, and when placed upon his feet, walked toward the bow of the boat. He died about midnight in great agony, at the residence of Mrs. Oliver, at Oliver's Landing.

The clerk was not seriously injured. He was coming up from the lower deck at the time of the explosion. His face is badly scalded by steam.

Mrs. Derr, daughter of Capt. Rees, one of the owners of the boat, was in the office, and was pitched several feet into the cabin. She was badly injured, but not seriously, about the head and face. Her husband, Mr. Derr, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides that after January 1st, 1870, the salary of Chief Justice shall be $12,500, and each Associate Justice $10,000. The amendment provides further that the salary of the Circuit Judge shall be six thousand five hundred, and of District Judges seven thousand.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The unfinished business, the Mississippi bill, coming up in order, a motion was made by Mr. CHANDLER to postpone it so as to proceed with the business reported from the Committee on Commerce. The yeas and nays being ordered 24 to 24. The Vice President gave the casting vote in favor of postponing.

The Mississippi bill was then proceeded with, Mr. HOWARD spoke at length on the constitutional question, and in favor of the imposition of conditions upon the admission of the State.

He was followed by Messrs. MORTON and YATES on the same side, and CARPENTER in favor of unconditional admission.

At 4 o'clock the session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Committee on business interests of the country require an increase of the circulating medium, making currency, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report, as soon as possible, a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

Mr. WOOD moved to table the resolution.

The resolution was not tabled, 73 to 93, which Mr. INGERSOLL characterized as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over to next Monday.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.			
Ames,	Getz,	Randall,	
Axtell,	Gfollan,	Reading,	
Blackburn,	Hale,	Rogers, Orleans,	
Beaks,	Hall,	Sawyer,	
Bromberg,	Hill,	Schumaker,	
Benton,	Hoar,	Scofield,	
Bird,	Hooper,	Shellabarger, of N. Y.	
Blair,	Hotchkiss,	Slocum,	
Brooks, of Mass.	Kelley,	Smith, Of Vt.	
Brooks, of N. Y.	Kelley,	Starkweather,	
Buckley,	Kerr,	Stevens,	
Burlington,	Kelsey,	Sawyer,	
Churchill,	Lawrence,	Tanner,	
Cobb,	Laflin,	Thomas,	
Cox,	Logan,	Twitchell,	
Dawes,	Marshall,	Upson,	
Dixon,	Morrell, of Pa.	Van Aken,	
Donnelly,	Morrill, of Me.	Ward,	
Eggleston,	Negley,	Washburn, Wis.	
Eliot,	O'Neill,	Washburn, Mass.	
Ferris,	Paine,	Wilson,	
Fisher,	Plant,	Willard,	
Garfield,	Poland,	Woodward,	
	Potter		

NAYS.			
Allison,	Hawley,	Palmer,	
Armstrong,	Hays,	Phelps,	
Asper,	Hedin,	Pomeroy,	
Bell,	Hogan,	Prosser,	
Bingham,	Holman,	Reeves,	
Boyd,	Ingersoll,	Rice,	
Boyer,	Johnson,	Ridgeway,	
Boyle,	Jones,	Rogers,	
Brandegee,	Judd,	Sherman,	
Buckley,	Kelley,	Shanks,	
Burdett,	Kent,	Shoe-maker, La.	
Cook,	Knott,	Smith, Oregon	
Cobb, Wis.	Lawrence,	Smith, Ga.	
Cook,	Loughridge,	Stevenson,	
Conger,	Logan,	Scott,	
Cotton,	Lynch,	Stoughton,	
Dawes,	Marshall,	Sweat,	
Dickey,	Maynard,	Swann,	
Dodge,	McCormick,	Taffe,	
Dyer,	McCrary,	Trumbull,	
Eldridge,	McKenzie,	Turner,	
Farnsworth,	Moore,	Van Horn,	
Finkelburg,	Morgan,	Voorhees,	
Ferry,	Morton,	Warner,	
Gravely,	Mungen,	Welker,	
Griswold,	Myers,	Wilkinson,	
Hawkins,	Newcomb,	Wilson, Iowa,	
	Niblack,	Wilson, Ohio,	
	Packard,	Wood.	
	Packer,		

The bill to supply deficiencies for the Naval and Military Academy, Freedmen's Bureau, was taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate bill, providing for its issue to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, during the issue of national bank notes, and for the issue of additional treasury notes to the amount of $500,000,000, shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy matured bonds deposited by national banks as security in the treasury, and to redeem in coin the circulating notes of banks issued on such bonds; to return to the banks the non-matured bonds in redemption of their circulating notes, and to receive from the banks the United States for taxes or otherwise; to substitute for the bonds thus returned to the banks, and to pay to depositors of bonds treasury notes, and to issue to purchasers of bonds the nominal value of bonds deposited and the amount of bank currency issued on them. The bill provides that after July 1st, 1870, and to give notice by publication to holders of 5-20 bonds that they will be redeemed, and interest stated by number, date and amount, will be paid in coin at the Treasury, and that they be required to present such bonds for payment within six weeks after such notice, interest on the same to cease at the end of that time. That the duties and imposts of every kind payable to the United States in the city of New York in gold and silver or treasury notes at the option of the payer, and that after the 1st of January, 1871, the public debt all outstanding notes shall be redeemed at par in gold or silver.

The bill also provides that by the adoption of his substitute, $340,000,000 of the public debt of the United States will be increased $300,000,000.

The work on the Cincinnati College building, recently badly damaged by fire has begun. An additional story will be added, and the building greatly improved.

MEXICO

Juarez Constituted Dictator

Insurrection Against His Government Making Rapid Progress—Defeat of Government Troops.

A Man Purchases a Rabbit and Finds a Nugget of Gaieas.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The Mexican Congress, before adjourning, invested Juarez with ample powers, thus making him dictator. The unpopularity of Juarez has been augmented by his extravagant outlay in entertaining Mr. Seward, and by the suspicion that there was some real estate transactions involved in their meeting. It is believed in Vera Cruz that Juarez will not be able to retain power longer than four months.

The Vera Cruz correspondence gives a summary of events in Mexico to the beginning of February. The insurrection against Juarez is making rapid progress. The strength of the revolutionists is daily increasing. All the republicans, Liberals, Conservatives and Imperialists are reunited and make common cause against Juarez. The insurgents have taken possession of the State of San Luis De Potosi, Zacatecas and Jalisco, and have a strong foothold in Queretaro, Durango, Sinaloa and Tamaulipas.

An extensive conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Puebla, and there are symptoms of revolution even in Vera Cruz. The city of San Luis Potosi is the head of the rebellion. General Negrete is in Sinaa preparing to sweep down on the national capital, and has registered an oath to shoot Juarez, Romero and Mejia on sight.

Two battles have been fought in the neighborhood of San Luis. The result of the first battle was doubtful, but in the second the Government troops were badly beaten. General Escobedo now commands the nation's army, and General Agrieue is Generalissimo of the Revolutionists.

UTAH.

Election Troubles Between the Saints and Gentiles.

CHICAGO, February 14.—A special from Odgen says: The election of city officers takes place in Salt Lake on Monday. The Orthodox Mormon Church nominated their ticket a few days ago, and the opposition party supported by Smythe and the Godbeite Gentiles, was to be nominated Thursday night. When the parties reached the hall they found it filled by Brighamites and a large number of secret service police, who went through the farce of nominating an orthodox ticket, giving the opposition to understand that they could do no business there. The general opinion is that if an opposition ticket is allowed a serious trouble will result. Brigham Young is making preparations to visit the extreme southern portion of the territory. The Godbites say it is a move to shift the responsibility of the election trouble from himself. There is great excitement at Salt Lake. Under present circumstances it is doubtful whether any opposition ticket will be attempted.

SALT LAKE, February 14.—The municipal election passed off quietly. There was the best of order at the polls. The Orthodox ticket was elected by a large majority. The authorities discontinenced working at this election, some half dozen or so voted, however, both tickets were voted for.

The weather has been so pleasant the last two days that gardening has commenced. The Legislature still continues in session.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—In the State Senate to-day a memorial was presented, asking Congress for a grant of all the public lands unsold in the State for edutational purposes. The Houston bill endowing Lincoln Institute as a normal school for colored teachers was passed unanimously. The Committee on Penitentiary were instructed to report on the feasibility of a State Reform School for juveniles in connection with the penitentiary.

The family of the late Sam. Houston are in Texas and are very poor. The youngest child is about ten years of age. There are two others about fourteen or sixteen years old respectively. A Texas paper urges a State subscription for the family.

THE GREAT WEST AND TIDE WATER.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway—The National Highway.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The necessity of another competing line of railroad from the great grain and stock producing States of the commercial sea board, has long been felt by three prominent classes, to wit: Producers, shippers and consumers; and it must be a source of pleasure to those most interested to know that at last the legal disabilities under which the Connellsville road struggled for so many years have been removed, and she completing her Eastern connections and inviting a share of the trade of the West over her line to Baltimore, where a local market will be found for produce perhaps equal

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

THE New York *Herald*, a kind of revolutionary organ, says it has "strong hope that the Cubans will be recognized as belligerents within the next sixty days at the farthest." Stranger things than this have happened in less time than sixty days.

HEREWITH we give Senator SCOTT's dissection of Mr. Ex-Commissioner WELLS and some of his figures, the essentially bogus character of which is made apparent. Senator SCOTT has done his work well, and we shall be curious to see what Mr. WELLS will have to say in reply.

THE communication of GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Esq., repelling certain misrepresentations concerning his position towards the Central School Board Bill, more especially that he is opposed to using the unexpended balance for the benefit of the public, is published herewith. Instead of holding the position in regard to the public money imputed to him, it was on Mr. ANDERSON's motion that the resolution to loan the unexpended was carried in the Board.

THE bill pending in the legislature empowering the Pittsburgh Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Allegheny at the junction of the Monongahela river, should be so guarded as to protect our commerce. A bridge at that point would be a great convenience, but it should not be at the expense of our commerce, present or prospective. At the moment when we are striving, and with reasonable grounds of hope, to increase our river trade, we certainly should be careful to do nothing to impair our harbor. The proposed bridge, if built at all, should be with these considerations fully in view, and the subject should be carefully scrutinized by our representatives in the legislature. The subject, we understand, will be brought before the city councils to-day, and it is likely that some action will be taken expressive of the interest felt by our business public.

THE free-traders in disguise say that by letting in steel and iron at nominal duties "cheaper food, cheaper clothes, cheaper houses, cheaper fuel" will be the result. Without stopping to argue the grounds of this assumption, which, we will say, however, are entirely untenable, we will ask these "reformers" why they resist free coffee, tea and kindred articles, which enter into the living of every person, and form a part of every thing produced in this country? They propose to levy on these articles a tariff amounting in the aggregate to $30,000,000 annually—a tax compensated for in no shape or manner, for we produce few or none of these articles; whereas, the duties on iron and steel are compensated for by the employment of American capital and labor, and a home market for whatever is consumed in their production. In every ton imported is included so much profit to the foreign manufacturer, so much money paid to foreign labor, so much foreign breadstuffs, clothing, etc., all brought here to compete with American capital, labor, breadstuffs, clothing, etc. Not so, however, with tea, coffee, etc., for we produce none of these. The free introduction of these articles would cheapen living and the cost of manufactures. In the matter of duties alone the saving would be equal to $60,000,000. Which is the better policy?

PRACTICAL STATESMEN of considerable eminence have loudly and ostentatiously declared their disbelief of the details of history. One cannot fail to be reminded of their disbelief and of misgivings of one's own, by the recent revelation with which the public have been favored in regard to Mr. CAMERON's Cabinet. Mr. MCCLURE's plain narrative is surely well adapted to inspire skepticism in regard to the awards of history. During the present century, ingenious research has brought to light some remarkable illustrations of the manner in which fictitious exploits have sometimes been made to pass for realities, in which charlatans succeeded in not only shielding themselves from pulishment, but in getting credit for actions not performed, and for wisdom not their own. These things, however, generally happened in less enlightened ages than ours. Perhaps few or no newspapers and no magazines were published. And, if a few such mistakes have been detected by the investigations of later times, how unlikely it seems that half of those actually made have ever or will ever come to light?

Our celebrated Pennsylvania jobber and political quack was actually driven from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet in consequence of the odium and distrust produced among moneyed men by his evil reputation. He was well deeds. Money could not be procured to carry on the war while he remained in a position which gave him opportunities of misappropriation, and his retirement was, therefore, a necessity. And yet, after his successor had been installed, through the good nature of Mr. LINCOLN and his ministers, an elaborate arrangement was made by which CAMERON's feelings should be spared and his credit maintained before the country. The actual facts were of a character to wound his sensibilities and to damage his reputation, and for the sake of both, fiction was resorted to. A correspondence was concocted, in which CAMERON *appeared* to resign, Mr. LINCOLN *appeared* to accept his resignation, and also *appeared* to highly esteem his late Minister for his services, as the Russian appointment could not by the single-minded be understood in any other way.

No one, we suppose, will think less highly of Mr. LINCOLN for his share in this transaction. He was kind to a fault, as everybody knows. Nor do we fancy that, at present, any one will feel called upon to revise his estimate of CAMERON in consequence of Mr. MCCLURE's statement. The affair is worthy of comment merely as a striking modern instance of the manner in which history has probably often been made. The incident is also instructive as showing how in this age of newspapers and magazines such secrets inevitably as last transpire.

AMONG the cable dispatches in our paper of yesterday was the statement that the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the day, contained an article "severely reflecting upon the insincerity of the Rev. Mr. TEMPLE's disclaimer." No doubt, this sentence was a puzzle to some of our readers. Many probably wondered that the foreign editor had supposed a newspaper opinion of Mr. TEMPLE's character, to be so important to us on this side of the Atlantic, as to be worthy of transmission with such speed. What is HECUBA to us? The truth almost certainly is that the man of the telegraph estimates our feelings by those of the people around him. He is intoxicated by his atmosphere. For reasons which we set forth briefly, many weeks ago, when Mr. TEMPLE's nomination as Bishop of Exeter was first announced, all Episcopal and much of non-conformist England have been violently agitated by the appointment. During the prevalence of this theological storm there have been some truly remarkable revelations of character and of party spirit among both the friends and the antagonists of the new bishop. Things have been done on each side of which after a while both parties will be ashamed we may be sure. The Broad church men, who claim Mr. TEMPLE as one of themselves, had proclaimed through prominent members of their party before this appointment was made, that the peculiar condition of the English church exempts its members from the obligation of fully avowing their doctrinal views. Some of them at least hold that reticence in regard to changes of opinion since their ordination may sometimes be a duty. By his share in the memorable Essays and Reviews, Mr. TEMPLE had appeared to identify himself with a school from which he certainly discents on some weighty matters. But he has steadfastly refused to denounce the objectionable school indiscriminately, or to say that his sympathies are not with them in some respects. The "disclaimer" referred to in the dispatch is, we believe, an attempt of his to define his position towards the heterodox and its want of directness and precision, we suppose, seems to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to justify the charge of insincerity. Practically, Dr. TEMPLE is known as one of the men in England who have been most self-denying and most active in doing good. The temper of some of his opponents in this controversy may be inferred from the fact that, as a measure of resistance to his election, they attempted to throw doubts on the legitimacy of his birth. This seems incredible, and the report may be a mere invention of the enemy.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The New York *Post* reviews "the punishment of death"—the reasons advanced for its retention or abolition. It is not satisfied that it would be the part of wisdom to abolish capital punishment, and stoutly maintains the right of the State to take the life of a criminal. But still the *Post* admits that public sentiment is far in advance of legislation on the subject, and that the advocates of the substitution of imprisonment for death are gaining ground largely, in this country, in England and on the continent. In Tuscany, in Portugal, and in several of the smaller German principalities, and in three or four states of the Union, the death penalty has been abolished by law. In England a large body of philanthropic reformers are engaged in constant appeals against capital punishment, and public sentiment has so far progressed that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a conviction on a capital charge. The fact, well attested by experience, that the milder punishments of recent times have been far more effective in repressing violent crimes, than the old disposition to hang, is producing a reaction in England, and especially among members of Parliament, favorable to the abolition of hanging. In fact, nearly all the official information now accessible, upon the effect exerted upon the murderous classes by the threat, and the infliction of different kinds of punishment, seems to indicate that, in practice, the gallows are even less useful, as a safeguard to life, than the jail. In this connection it is worthy of note that among those who, on principle, maintain the death penalty, Dr. JOHN STUART MILL, and his only new argument in favor of killing murderers is that death is a milder punishment than a long imprisonment. Advocates of the extreme penalty, on the contrary, generally defend it on the ground that it is the most terrible fate, the threat of which society can use to deter men from taking life.

In its assignments of reasons adverse to the death penalty, the *Post* submits one which strikes us as possessing considerable force, although it is somewhat novel in its character. We quote from it the ground to which reference was made at the outset:

> Is it right for a government to demand of any of its subjects a service so brutalizing as that of the public executioner? This is the strongest argument for the advocates of the death penalty, and we have never seen a satisfactory reply to it. Of course, many men; but it concerns them deeply. A young man is taken, all his feelings of kindness are blunted, his reverence for human nature is destroyed, he is taught that the necessity of a few men being executed who not wrong-d him, and against whom he has no angel and no malice, and that for protection of life is imposed by the work the law gives him; and it may be doubted whether this consideration will prevent the brutalizing influence of the work. This soul is polluted by the work the law gives him; and it may be doubted whether this pollution will not react upon the whole character of the executioner, and lead him to the death penalty. St. JOHN STUART MILL, and his only new argument in favor of killing murderers is that death is a milder punishment than a long imprisonment. Advocates of the extreme penalty, on the contrary, generally defend it on the ground that it is the most terrible fate, the threat of which society can use to deter men from taking life.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A little four-year old boy in Richmond, Virginia, on being asked by his mother if he would not like to be an angel and have wings, replied that he had rather be a hawk and live on chickens—which he gave evidence of being decidedly human.

A church in Dupere, Brown county, Wisconsin, glories in the name of the United Evangelical - Methodist - Baptist - Congregationalist-Presbyterian-Moravian-Episcopal-Lutheran-German-Dutch-Reformed-Catholic and United Evangelical Church and Christian Brethren of Glorious Reformation.

The vessels which have arrived recently report tremendous gales at sea along the coast during the latter part of January, and the whole of this month. While we were rejoicing over the fatal weather of Saturday, vessels on the coast were beset by a fierce gale from the westward, with bitter cold, thesprays thrown on deck freezing almost as soon as they fell.

The English shareholders in the Erie Railroad are combining for an assault upon the works of Fisk. They are registering their stock, have appointed trustees, will power of act for the combination, and will appear in Wall street at the next annual election for Fire Directors, determined either to supplant Fisk, Gould & Co., altogether, or at least to secure representation in the direction and management of the road. As 50,000 of the 750,000 shares of Erie stock are held in England, the formidable nature of this movement may be readily surmised.

The young grand Duke of Tuscany has spent three years of authorship upon a great scientific work on the Pyrenees, which has been sent, magnificently printed, to the courts of Europe. The work will not appear in the book stores, as the printer of the single copy, with the maps, is $250. Fortunately, he is not entirely dependant on the sale of his works for a livelihood.

A German pamphleteer asserts that, to his certain knowledge, the reports that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert led a very unhappy life during the first years after their marriage are entirely erroneous, and that the Prince, on account of incompatibility of temper, at one time seriously thought of separating from his royal consort and returning to Germany.

A self-sacrificing physician of Boston has offered to try the effects of intoxicating liquors upon himself for the public good, in order that the State Board of Health "may have the benefit of the scientific information to be obtained." If this proposal be accepted, it is probable that a large majority of Boston's best society will take to studying medicine.

IT has been suggested that a practicable method to prevent public officers from receiving compensation in excess of the salaries fixed by law, would be the adoption of the plan in operation in Pittsburg about thirty five years, the Pekin Blue Book is noted, not only thesalary of every official, but a supplementary compensation, called "the virtue-preserving addition," given to take away from the occupant of every excuse for receiving bribes. Whether this virtue-preserving addition is fixed in amount by the Government, or whether it is an unofficial estimate of the average annual perquisites, is not reported. The Chinese, according to popular belief, are in the habit of applying high salaries, in addition to principle, in preference of honorable, and, perhaps, "the virtue-preserving addition," in plain English, may be interpreted "pickings and stealings" from some interpreded business.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, Mgr. Rauscher, publishes a Latin address signed by other eminent prelates as well as himself, praying the Pope not to submit to the council the question of Papal Infallibility. The address calls attention to the past history of the Church, and says such a declaration would involve grave complications, arising from the words and acts of the Fathers of the Church, handed down in the authentic records of history. The argument reserved for the conclusion of the address as being most telling is that the definition of the power asked for would lend fresh weapons to the enemies of religion, to excite even notable good men against the Catholic Church, and would give, at all events to European Governments an excuse for encroaching on her remaining rights.

Another View of the Sherman Cuban Resolution.

Washington writers argue that the administration will oppose the passage of Senator Sherman's Cuban resolution, even if it be reported upon favorably by Senator Sumner's committee, which is not at all probable. The Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, thinks the passage of the resolution would simply result in a war with Spain, as the recognition of an actual state of war in Cuba by this government permits the Spanish government, under the treaty of 1795, to make a search on the high seas of all American vessels, which right they undoubtedly would exercise. Mr. Fish does not believe the mere recognition of belligerent rights would result in an immediate declaration of war by Spain, but that war will eventually grow out of it, through Spain's availing herself of her right to search vessels, and in other acts to which American citizens would not submit.

WHILE giving its approval and pledging the support of Philadelphia to the Pittsburgh and Erie Ship Canal pending in the Legislature, the *North American* of that city, gives the "organ" the following dignified rebuke for its course in regard to the measure:

> We regret to see among our brethren of the press of that city some dissension as to the means to be used or the parties concerned, while all unanimously concur in the desirableness of the object. Such a spirit seems to us most lamentable at such a time, and we trust that some concessions will be made on all sides to secure harmony and concert of action. Philadelphia feels an earnest interest in this enterprise, and would be glad of its prompt and energetic completion, since it would put us so much nearer lake navigation, and increase the trade of our own Pennsylvania Railroad."

THE Newark *Advertiser* says that Newark must be like Workshop and not the warehouse of the country. It remarks that all the transcontinental lines of railroad, except the Erie and New York Central, converge to that point, or to its immediate vicinity. Those not actually passing have direct and convenient communication. Newark has uninterrupted lines of transit with New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and when the Midland Road is complete it may load a car and send it to Montreal without trans-shipment.

THE New York *Sun* thinks Prince Arthur should have been entertained by the younger men of New York, and not by the thirty-six ancients. It declares that "he would have been amused instead of being bored as he has been, and been able, we do not hesitate to say, to report that there are more pretty and well-dressed girls in New York than he ever saw in Buckingham Palace. As it is he will carry away with him the impression that our men are all sixty years of age and upward, and that there are no women here younger that his mother."

THE *Navy Register*, just out for 1870, shows that of eighteen hundred officers in the service not less than thirteen hundred and forty-two are on the active list, while of the balance two hundred and forty-eight only are midshipmen at the Naval Academy. There are one hundred and eighty-eight vessels of all kinds and classes, from ships of the line to the little torpedo boat laid up in New York harbor. During last year fourteen vessels were sold and one (the steamtug Maria) lost.

THE Massachusetts railroads, comprising 2,235 miles, carried during 1869, twenty-eight millions of passengers, killing only ten of the number, thirty-nine employees, and forty persons who were lying or working on the track.

THE CENTRAL BOARD BILL.

Letter from George H. Anderson, Esq.—The Falsehood that He is Opposed to Using the Unexpended Balance for the Benefit of the Public Exposed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In these times of "Retrenchment and Reform" a man wakes up some morning finding himself famous. Editorials and persistent attacks from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* on any one could have such an effect, then your writer has certainly gained a notoriety, famous or otherwise. Were these fulminations from that virtuous and philanthropic friend of our Common Schools, the editor, confined to his own select circle, the source would not warrant a reply, here in the city of Pittsburgh, where the antecedents and principles of both are so well known; but to readers of his paper who are so largely interested in the school question, including the management of the Central Board, a true statement should be made, as well as vindication from the statements of the *Dispatch's* correspondents and editorial, which are made to "lie like truth."

Stripping the voluminous charges of their pettifogging verbiage, they may be summed up as follows:

1st. That I objected to Howard's bill as discourteous to the Central Board.

2d. That I am afraid the Union Bank may lose the deposits.

3d. That I am anxious to defeat the wishes of the people that the interest on unexpended balances may accrue to their benefit.

To these charges I would respectfully put in the answer, that on the first I plead guilty. I do think it is courteous for Senator Howard to introduce a bill vitally affecting the school interests of the city, without even consulting the Board of Control, one of the bodies in the people's representatives, custodians of school funds, and responsible for the efficient management of the schools, then the school in which the *Dispatch* and its correspondents learned politeness or common decency is different from mine.

To the second item, fearing the Union National Bank may lose its deposit, I would say, that I am neither a stockholder nor director of said bank, and have no possible interest in its profits. This I can say, that John H. McCULLOUGH, Esq., who held the position of Treasurer to the Central Board long before my membership in it began, resigned in order to accept a renewed official term, knowing him to be financially one of our soundest men, in principle a staunch friend of public schools, and in all his official intercourse with the Board liberal and courteous. Such are my reasons for supporting Mr. McCUNE, and if not satisfactory to the *Dispatch*, I know they will be to the people.

The last and most serious charge, viz., "that I am anxious to defeat the wishes of the people in regard to interest on unexpended balance," &c., *is totally devoid of foundation*, and is falsely opposed to receiving interest on surplus funds of the Board, I am strongly in favor of it; have advocated it in the Board and in my letter to Senator Graham (a garbled extract of which has been published) asked that the Legislature give us authority to loan school money. This option is certainly supported by all the truly loving fiends of public schools in the *Dispatch*.

The resolution offered in a late meeting declaring the desire of the Board to be in favor of loaning the school funds, was offered by me and unanimously carried. Further comment on this is unnecessary.

The rest of the brimstone is a scattering fire scarcely worth noticing. The Legislature is now in session, and the question of "Paid Fire Department" is before them.

As the Committee have finally "resolved that the expenses of the fire department shall be paid monthly," of course no exonerations can be allowed insurance companies that may be so unfortunate as to make no profits, or worse, as some have done, lose a part of their capital; the paid fire department would be compelled to resort to the "monthly" to gobble up the balance.

Perhaps, to make the "monthly payments" a sure thing, it would insist that its claims should take precedence of policy holders.

There are about $2,000,000 invested in our local fire insurance companies, and it is proposed to tax this wealth, chiefly held by widows orphans, infirm and aged people, for the protection of our city wealth in buildings and merchandise, probably not less than $100,000,000, mostly in the hands of young and able-bodied men. The proposition is not only absurd, but is monstrous in its injustice and inequality, and if sanctioned by Councils they should go one step further and make universal insurance obligatory as a partial equivalent.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Injustice of the Proposed Tax on Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The public are informed through the reports of the proceedings of City Councils at their meeting on the 7th inst., that it was proposed to establish a "Paid Fire Department," and that the Finance Committee should assess a special tax therefor. Subsequently we have a report of the same Committee to Council, wherein they report a very short substitute for the bill which was before Councils on the 7th inst.; its main features being nothing more than a Paid Fire Department, and that the same shall be supported wholly at the expense of the fire insurance companies.

Presuming that a fire department is a necessity for the protection of property in buildings and property in merchandise, and that such an organization is for the benefit of persons who are not owners of such effects, but who are nevertheless dependent upon buildings and merchandise for employment, it will be seen at once that a "special tax," based upon our municipal assessments, would be an equitable mode for providing for the expense of a fire department.

Now let us investigate the other proposition, in which it is proposed to compel the insurance companies to defray the cost. Buildings and merchandise, with few exceptions, are private property; certainly insurance stock is none the less so. Then why should the latter be taxed to protect the former without an equivalent?

It is said that insurance companies exist on the premiums paid by property, we reply that it is merely a transfer of risk. What insurance does thereby property gains wonderfully, by paying only a fair consideration therefor. The insurance companies gain by having an efficient fire department, they are certainly sure to lose by the consequent removal of dread and apprehension of danger which now exists in the minds of property holders, and will, from motives of present economy, rely more upon the *efficiency* of this same fire department, and less upon insurance companies.

It has been estimated in Councils, we believe, that a Paid Fire Department will cost the city, and as a cost of about $75,000 per annum. There are in Pittsburgh about thirty five insurance companies (it is stated in the report that the foreign insurance companies, to be taxed, are Committee says) "pro rata," which would be about $2,000 each. The greater number of our local companies are organized on a capital of two thousand shares, the proportion of the addition to such companies would be about one dollar per share, or two cents on the dollar per value—double the rate of our county tax.

It is well known that the dividends of insurance companies are the first and most reliable—quite frequently nothing at all. Some of our companies have been so unfortunate as to make no dividends three and four times in succession. Others make profits, on very adverse of honorable, and, perhaps, "the virtue-preserving addition," in plain English, may be interpreted "pickings and stealings" from some inexperienced business.

Now understand that $2 per share is 4 per cent. and $6 per share is 12 per cent. on the capital. A tax that could pay no more than four per cent. would be considered out of all community, and one that is not paying twelve per cent. per annum is not considered doing better than it should.

A tax of one dollar per share, on the highest average named ($6 75), would be about fifteen per cent., and on the lowest (the beggarly little $1 75) would be nearly sixty per cent. Government modestly takes five per cent. Mark the difference between it and the proposed assessments of our "Paid Fire Department."

As the Committee have finally "resolved that the expenses of the fire department shall be paid monthly," of course no exonerations can be allowed insurance companies that may be so unfortunate as to make no profits, or worse, as some have done, lose a part of their capital; the paid fire department would be compelled to resort to the "monthly" to gobble up the balance.

Perhaps, to make the "monthly payments" a sure thing, it would insist that its claims should take precedence of policy holders.

There are about $2,000,000 invested in our local fire insurance companies, and it is proposed to tax this wealth, chiefly held by widows orphans, infirm and aged people, for the protection of our city wealth in buildings and merchandise, probably not less than $100,000,000, mostly in the hands of young and able-bodied men. The proposition is not only absurd, but is monstrous in its injustice and inequality, and if sanctioned by Councils they should go one step further and make universal insurance obligatory as a partial equivalent.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

Two Queries for the Medical Superintendent.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Heretofore I have not taken any part in the discussion of that noble charity, Dixmont, but when the physician of that institution attempts a defense by contradicting my statements I deem it proper to state facts and make two simple interrogatories: I was called on Saturday, January 15th, to examine a man whom I pronounced insane from the use of liquor. The other physician was also called, and we made an affidavit to that effect. On it he was sent to Dixmont, but the bond for the payment of $25 was not sent along. After some talk he was permitted by the physician in charge to remain, with the understanding that his friends would come down on Monday and pay the money. Now, I wish to ask the physician of the hospital, if the case was one only of intoxication? Was not the patient sober on Sunday, after a lapse of at least forty-two hours, and why did he then receive from his friends $78 for his treatment and boarding as an insane man, for the term of thirteen weeks?

Again, that same man went voluntarily to Dixmont on February 11th, without any certificate of insanity, and was taken in. Is it probable that an insane man would go to the hospital asking for admission? The physician of Dixmont should be content with his position and emolument, without desiring to constitute himself a jury, to the exclusion of other medical men, to determine the sanity or drunkenness of this community.

ONE OF THE EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

Government and Railroad Bonds.

Holders of government bonds approving the time when a premium is high, to make exchanges for other forms of interest paying securities, well secured railroad bonds being generally preferred for any other, and as others, we notice that the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa are in active demand. These bonds are based upon a railroad line which is likely to be for Iowa a magnificent State, wonderfully rich agriculturally and minerally, and having no *State debt*, while the New York Central has been to New York, the Pennsylvania Central to that State, and the Erie Central to Illinois. This road will be 240 miles long, between the north and south State lines, traversing, in its course, a tier of counties so populous and fertile as to furnish a large local traffic as far as the road is built. Its bonds are to the amount of $16,000 per mile only, and are said to be amply secured. As they pay 7 per cent. gold for thirty years, and are sold at 95, the advantage obtained in the exchange of Governments at present premium upon the latter, is evident.

MR. WELLS AND HIS FIGURES.

Their Bogus Character--Deception of the Commissioner.

Speech of the Hon. John Scott IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Having now spoken with regard to the manner in which the Bureau of Statistics has been managed, I come to the point which was involved in the resolution of inquiry offered by me. Before doing that, however, permit me to say that there was enough in the conduct of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to start inquiry in the minds of the manufacturers about the special statements made in his annual reports from 1867 to 1869. In 1867 he made a report, on pages 64 and 65 of which his views were given with reference to the theory upon which the Government ought to be administered in regard to manufactures; and I quote his words on that occasion, that I may do him no injustice. Speaking on the subject of railway iron, one intimately connected with the subject of pig iron, about which my constituents inquire, he said, on page 64 of his report for 1867:

> "In respect to railroad iron the Commissioner would recommend that the existing tariff of seventy cents per one hundred pounds remain unchanged. While recognizing, as a cardinal feature of American legislation, the doctrine of protection to home industry, it is clear that this basis alone doctrine should not dominate to the great fundamental principle of our Democratic form of government, namely, that legislation should always be in the direction of 'the greatest good to the greatest number.'"

We have him in 1867 recognizing as a cardinal doctrine that of protection to home industry. In 1868 we find that some change has come over the impression of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue; for, according to our recollection, he then begins to take the ground that the theories of labor-reformers, with which he is entirely indifferent; that it matters not which of them may be adopted in regard to the affairs of the country; that its interests are independent of legislation. After having recommended the tariff in 1867, in the above quoted, he brings himself to this conclusion, which I read from his report of 1868:

> "Thus, under the influence of an almost prohibitory tariff, the business of manufacturing pig-iron enjoys a high degree of prosperity, and furnaces continue to be multiplied; but if the community at large has been compelled to pay an unnecessary profit on from seven to ten dollars per ton on a present annual product of one million five hundred thousand tons, and has therefore been subjected during the past year to a tax of from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, the prosperity of the pig-iron manufacture in question has been at the sacrifice of a real deal more than it is worth."

Before now, that in this report of 1868 he institutes a comparison between the Welsh and the American pig-iron. Welsh pig-iron being almost unknown in our markets, not imported in this country in any considerable extent. Scotch pig-iron is the largest import, and the one with which it would be proper to make the comparison; but he speaks in 1868 of this "prohibitory tariff," in the face of the statistics coming from the Treasury. The report of the deputy commissioner shows that there were imported in 1866 $1,776,877 worth of pig iron; in 1869 $2,171,869 worth; and that in the year in which he speaks of there being a prohibitory tariff. In 1866 there were imported of bar iron $2,606,221 worth, and in 1869 $6,675,897. In 1866 of nails there were imported $4,781,577 worth, and in 1869 $7,281,065; and all this with the same tariff in operation that he speaks of in his report of 1868 as being prohibitory, and yet these articles have been increasing in the hands of millions of dollars in value and the import annually increasing.

These figures I have taken from his own reports. Now, by referring to a report made to the British House of Commons I find that in 1867 Great Britain exported to the United States 127,984 tons, and in 1868 96,573 tons, and in 1869 141,968 tons. For the nine months ending 30th November they exported to us of rails in 1867 191,218 tons; in 1868 of 97,506 tons, and in 1869 211,097 tons.

Now, sir, the results of this tariff, called by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue in 1868 a "prohibitory tariff, are beginning to be apparent. I have upon my desk a statement that a manufacture of railway iron at Danville, Pennsylvania, one of the largest in the Union, has stopped for want of orders. I have also a paper published at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where the largest manufacture of railway iron in the United States exists stating that the rail-mills of that establishment had stopped for want of orders. The effect of this tariff is beginning to be apparent. It is wonderful that the Iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania should begin to direct an inquiry as to where the statistics had come from. Where they find that the tariff was recognized protection as a cardinal doctrine that comes forward and upon page 18 of his report for the present year, 1869, he says of the tariff, which he is his own accuser:

> "And in respect to the late investigations, commenced under the revenue commission in 1865 and continued uninterrupted to the present, the Commissioner claims the privilege to assert that he has endeavored faithfully and conscientiously to discharge the duties of his office; has sought to know only the truth, and to speak that only which has seemed to him best for the best interests of the whole country. He is well aware that in expressing his views and recommendations which have been forced upon him by conviction he has placed himself in antagonism to many whose views he was formerly in close agreement."

Here is the Commissioner himself, coming forward to vindicate himself to the country for having assumed a position entirely antagonistic to that which he occupied when he first commenced making reports upon the Iron interests. Intrusted to him, how I come to the statement upon which the inquiry was based. It is found on page 18 of the Commissioner's report sent to Congress the present year:

> "The average expenditure requisite to produce a ton of pig iron in the United States at the present time, including a liberal interest upon the capital invested and a fair allowance for repairs and incidentals, may be fairly estimated at from twenty-four to twenty-six dollars per ton; and as the tariff now yields this estimate the Commissioner submits the following evidence.

Now, I wish to call the attention of Senators to the evidence which is given in the report itself, and to compare it with the figures which are given in the answer to my special resolution of inquiry, and if the facts contained not convict the Special Commissioner of the Revenue of being the worst kind of a false prophet, or of that kind which gives a part of the facts and suppresses the remainder, I shall not ask the country to call him that. I leave him where his own reports place him on that subject.

The Vice President—I call the Senator from Pennsylvania will please suspend. The morning hour having expired, the bill now pending is before the Senate.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine—With the consent of the Senate, I ask that the bill aside informally to accommodate the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Vice President—The Senator from Maine consents that the bill shall be informally passed over. Is there objection?

Mr. Trumbull—I do not design objecting to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania being concluded, but I wish to give notice that as soon as he is through I shall ask the Senate to take up the bill for the recognition of the State of Missouri.

The Vice President—If there be no objection the Senator from Pennsylvania will proceed until a demand be made for the regular order.

Mr. Scott—The letter of which I spoke was under date of September 2, 1869, Geo. T. Lewis, of Clarksville, Tennessee, who is indorsed as one of the most reliable and largest pig-iron manufacturers in the Southwest, says, 'on the line of the Cincinnati and Georgia road pig iron can be made and delivered in Nashville at a cost of fifteen dollars per ton, currency.' I ask any candid man in reading that statement in the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to avoid coming to the conclusion that that letter of Mr. Lewis was addressed to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue in answer to interrogatories sent by him. Is it his business to do that? I would anybody come to any other conclusion? Could he suppose that an officer of the Government would give his sanction to any data which were to affect the interest of a great industry of the country upon anything less than his personal knowledge of the truth of them? Therefore, when we come to his answer, sent in to the inquiry which was made of him, instead of finding additional evidence, we find that same letter quoted as the first authority upon which his conclusion was based, and yet the reports there that the letter is a letter which was published in the Pottsville, Pennsylvania, *Miners' Journal*, dated September 2, 1869, and written by Mr. George T. Lewis, of Clarksville, Tennessee. So much for the candor of the report, a report going out from this officer of the Government stating that in a letter written by this gentleman he had stated these statistics of producing iron; and when he is called upon for the specific information it turns out that what he quotes is an extract from a paper, a very respectable one, I admit, published in one of the counties of Pennsylvania. And now I go on with the authorities before I come to the very much of authority they are, for I have taken some little trouble to inquire into the character of the authorities upon which the Commissioner has based this conclusion. The next that he cites is

> "At Carondelet, Missouri, Mr. S. Waterhouse, of St. Louis, in a letter dated February 20th, 20, 1869, states the cost of making pig-iron, including an allowance of 6 per cent. on cost of interest, taxes and insurance, at twenty-five dollars currency per ton; and adds, 'this is not an estimate, but an exhibit drawn from the books of the company.'

There is a quotation from Professor Waterhouse; and would not any one say, "This is an answer to a call sent out by the Commissioner of the Revenue or Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of obtaining information on this head?" And if, when he come to examine the answer sent in, we find that instead of its being an answer to his inquiry, it is a quotation from a pamphlet published for the purpose of attracting capital to St. Louis by showing that it is a place where iron can be made cheaply. If that been correctly quoted, then there might have been less to be said about it; but I propose to show, before I am done with this, that instead of correctly quoting Professor Waterhouse, who is not an iron manufacturer, but a very respectable gentleman engaged in collecting statistics for the interests of that city, Commissioner of the Revenue has carried to the point of a portion of the estimate that he makes, and absolutely mutilates that record, and does injustice to Professor Waterhouse.

I have said that the quotation ceased with the word "company." Then, after giving the distance of Carondelet from St. Louis, the Commissioner proceeds with the quotation:

> "An estimate furnished by one of the largest iron works at Pittsburgh, Penna., gives $27 98 as the cost per ton when one and one-half per cent. is used, and an allowance made of eighty cents per ton for interest and twenty-five cents per ton for repairs and incidentals."

That is put in as the statement of the Commissioner. That is a quotation, although it is not so marked here, *verbatim* from the pamphlet of Professor Waterhouse, which I have on my desk. Although Professor Waterhouse does not say that pig iron can be made for $27 98 at Pittsburgh, there are two lines of his estimate which are left out, which say that where the ore is not sixty-six but fifty-seven per cent. you have to add what brings the cost up to $29 per ton. And this is from an officer of the Government seeking to establish the data upon which the legislation of the country may be founded! Is he not the special advocate of somebody, or something in the country which he is seeking to affect? Is he dealing in a spirit of candid inquiry when he gives in his report, that in a estimate, that which is quoted from the pamphlet of Professor Waterhouse, leaving out one of the vital portions of the estimate?

But I proceed with the quotation in the original report before him and to the answer:

> "In the valley of the Cumberland, and in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, and at other points, the Commissioner is informed by those conversant with the business that the average cost of manufacture in the case of furnaces favorably situated, under good management, and with coal at ordinary prices, is from seven to nine dollars per ton, and in some instances less than this figure. These estimates, furthermore, it should be observed, include a liberal interest on the capital invested, which is turned on an average from two to three times per annum."

This was the specific subject of inquiry. Now, the peculiarity of this paper is, that before touching the point of inquiry at all, he first goes to the Cumberland; he next goes to the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions about Youngstown, in Ohio, Pittsburgh and Johnstown, in the bituminous regions, where they manufacture iron with raw coal or coke; and then, after giving these statistics and manipulating them, he comes down to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Now, what are his authorities in regard to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania? Whom does he quote? None in the original report; but when he comes to the answer, what do we find? Before proceeding to that, however, I desire to state that the Commissioner introduces here, for the purpose of raising an outside issue, statements made by Messrs. Brown, Bonnell & Co., and by the Hinsrod Iron Company, of the bituminous regions of Ohio. Although the inquiry asked him for the data on file, on which he makes his report in December, 1869, he introduces these letters bearing date one month after his report had been sent in to Congress, for the purpose of raising an outside issue with these gentlemen, and not discussing at all the actual data upon which his estimate had been based. I had intended to analyze these statements; but I find I am occupying much more of the time of the Senate than I intended to do on this question, and I forbear to do so now.

I could proceed further, and quote two letters published in the New York *Tribune* a few days ago, one from Jay Gould to Mr. Hewitt, and the re ly from Mr. Hewitt to him, in which he asserts this very fact, that it is the difference between the cost of labor in America and the cost of labor in Europe that makes the difference between the two, and that to that extent protection is absolutely necessary; and I say that Mr. Hewitt as authority, the difference between forty dollars and sixty dollars would be the amount which would be required for the purposes of protection.

But, in addition to that, having given Mr. Hewitt as his authority, he then proceeds to state that other authorities have been given to him since this inquiry was made, in confidence; and I wish to call attention to one of them. There was one of them given with very great alacrity. The statement is that in less than twenty-four hours after this resolution was offered in the Senate, the Commissioner was called upon by a gentleman "holding an official position in Washington city," who furnished him a statement of what he had discovered in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during a visit there. I ask, under what Government does that high official hold his position? I know that the representatives of her Britannic Majesty were hospitably entertained and well received during the last summer, and all the sources of information in regard to the cost of pig-iron were thrown open to them in all the valleys and all the furnaces of Pennsylvania that they were proper to visit; but I say they would be thrown open to any man in whom they had confidence, for the purpose of giving information fairly and honestly. Who was it that hurried from the Senate Chamber in less than twenty-four hours after the resolution was offered to communicate to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue his data to be obtained in traveling through the State of Pennsylvania, when the Commissioner says that those data are closed to him? I ask again, in a high official under the Government of the United States, or under her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, who wishes to supply us with pig-iron and put out the fires of our furnaces and supply us with the product of her laborers at ninety cents a day instead of employing our own at $1 50?

That is information which I should like to have. If the Bureau of Statistics is worth anything, is it to be a sealed bureau, into which the representatives of other countries may pour their information in confidence, but when a resolution comes from the Senate to unseal this sealed bureau, are we to be told that the Industries of Pennsylvania, the industries of Ohio, the industries of Missouri, the industries of Tennessee and Alabama are to be stabbed by confidential communications information locked up in the Bureau of Statistics, and not to be given to the Senate of the United States when we ask for it? It would have been more consistent with the character of a high officer, intrusted with high confidence by the American Government, if there had been nothing said about confidential communications upon which are to be based the rates of revenue that are to affect the industries of the country for years to come.

I now come to the authority which he quotes for the purpose of establishing the cost of iron in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

The nearest he gets to it is, first, a meeting of the citizens of Albany held January 15, 1870, which he quotes the statement of a Mr. Sackett, who was endeavoring to induce a subscription to stock in a company for the manufacture of iron. Had I not had some knowledge of Mr. Sackett, I might not perhaps have looked with so much suspicion on many of the statistics. He is theorizing; Professor Waterhouse is theorizing; Mr. Lewis is theorizing. I hold in my hand, but shall not take up the time of the Senate in reading them, letters from Tennessee, stating that M

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 14, 1870.

There was a lively and rather excited market for the new Tennessees, in New York, on Saturday afternoon, particularly at the second session of the Board, when some of the "shorts" became frightened and began to cover, with the result of putting the price from 51¾ to 55. Despatches from Nashville announced the introduction of measures to foreclose upon defaulting railroads. After the call a prominent operator was a free seller, as, it is supposed, for speculative account, and broke the price to 53¾ again; the transactions of the afternoon at the Board, in the Long Room and on the street reaching nearly two millions of dollars. It will be remembered that attention was called to the fact a few weeks since that heavy orders were in the market to purchase bonds on account of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, who have acquired some branch roads in Tennessee, and are desirous of cancelling the bonded debt, which they may do by turning in the equivalent in State bonds. The brokers who had the purchase in charge suffered the matter to drop at the time for the purpose of buying as cheaply as possible, and the full discovery of the plan induced many of the shorts to cover. At the advance, however, a new line of sales was put out and the price reacted as narrated above. The old bonds were strong by sympathy.

—A great deal of interest has been manifested in the course of gold during the past few days, and the Gold Room is becoming very "bearish" in feeling and freely talks a decline to 110, but whether sincerely or whether to influence lower prices and a short interest on which to base an upward movement is left for the revelation of the future. The shipments of specie continue light, and foreign exchange is "offish," but the market is steady, while the line of exports of cotton and produce is shattering large.

—The abundance of unemployed funds in New York is increasing. Call loans range from 6@7 per cent., and the Government bond dealers are offered at 4 per cent. more than they can use. Loans on time for two or three months are offered at 6@7 per cent. Prime business paper is in demand; acceptances at 6 per cent., and indorsed notes at 6@8 per cent.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '65	113¾	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	110½	110½	110½

The following table, made up from dispatches received by J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 30	12 15	1 30	3 30
February 14, 1870.	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	92½	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Harlem		127½	127½	127½	
Reading	95½	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Central				112¾	
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	89	89	89
Illinois Central				112¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	120¾	120¾	120¾	121	121¼
Fort Wayne		97¾	98	98¼	98¼
St. Paul preferred		80¾		80¾	80¾
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo and Wabash pref.					
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Alton		114		114	
Ohio and Mississippi	35	35		35	
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾		78¾	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		42	
Adams Express	62½	62½		62½	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	62½	62½		62½	
American M. U. Express	36¾	36¾		36¾	
United States Express	50¾	50¾		50¾	
Merchants' Union Express	29¾	29¾		29¾	
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	92¼	92¾	½	
Erie	25	25¼	¼	
Harlem	125½	127½	2	
Reading	95¾	96¼	½	
Mich. Central	112	112¾	¾	
Mich. Southern	88¾	88¾		
Illinois Central	112¾	112¾		¾
Clev. and Pitts.	99	99¼	¼	
Chicago and North'n	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾		
Rock Island	120¾	121¼	¼	
St. Paul	80¾	80¾		
Do. preferred	88¾	89¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	36	36		
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	97½	97¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	114¾			
Ohio and Miss	22¾	35¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	35¾			
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	62½	62½		
Wells, Fargo & Co	62½	62½		
American M. U. Ex	36¾	36¾		
U. S. Express	50¾	50¾		
Merch. U. Ex	29¾	29¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, February 14, 1870.

Trade to-day was dull, and even if there had been any disposition to operate, the weather was late for outdoor operations. We quote, as follows, which are the wholesalestore prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a fair request for good apples. We quote choice to extra at $3 00@3 75. Poor and mixed lots at a nominal price, ranging from $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7½@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is duller but unchanged. The receipts continue good. We quote good rolls at 30@32c ₱ lb, and choice at 35c. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The receipts are good and the market dull and nominally $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 19@19½c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 13½@13¾c; S. C. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 15c; clear rib side 16½c; clear sides 17c; sugar cured hams 16½@16¾c; lard in buckets 17½@17¾c; lard in kegs 17½@17¾c. We quote S. C. Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 ₱ packages, 20c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Firm at $20 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 16c@c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, and fair stocks for the season. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory 18c@18½c; and New York Goshen 19½@20c ₱ lb. Limberger 19½c, and Sweitzer 20c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull. We quote good to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches $9@10c for quarters; 10½@11c for halves, and 20c ₱ lb for pared. Blackberries 16c ₱ lb, and pitted cherries 24c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $8@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Market dull with sales at 24c ₱ dozen for warranted fresh.

HAY—We quote loose timothy hay from country wagons $16@22 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled timothy from store $18@22 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

OATS STRAW—Sales from $10 to $14 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—In the Diamond market sales in a retail way at $10 25@11 25 ₱ cwt., as to size, quality, etc. At wholesale they will not command much over $10 25. Offered.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 42 and No 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Sales from car at $3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull at 50@55c ₱ bushel from store.

POULTRY—Nice dressed chickens command 14 @15c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 19@20c, and ducks 17 @18c ₱ lb. Live chickens, by the coop, 65c ₱ pair.

CLOVER SEED—We quote choice clover seed at $7 75@8 00 in lots, and $8 25 in a retail way. We quote timothy seed at $3 50@3 60 ₱ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet with but a light local demand. There is but little difference in prices, for the same grades of good flours, between the mills and store. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 25@5 50, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 00@3 25 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel, and scarce.

GRAIN—There is so little doing in grain that it is hard to give quotations. Good to choice red winter wheat is quoted at $1 12@1 15 ₱ bush. From first hands, however, it is nominally 70@75c ₱ bushel, as to quality.

We quote oats at 46c per bushel in the track or wharf boat for new, and 45@46c ₱ bushel for old. Corn is quoted nominally spring barley at $1 00@1 05, and fall at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 06, common rectified $1 08, and proof rectified $1 19 ₱ gallon.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending February 12.]

Georges Codfish—Our fare of 96,000 lbs. has arrived the present week—first of the season. Sales at $2 25 ₱ cwt. round. The small stock of last year's batch now in the market are held at $7 25 ₱ qtl. Mackerel—market firm at $27; for Bay 1s, and $26 for 2s; no transactions. Fresh Halibut in light receipt; last sales of Western Bank at 9½@9¾c ₱ cwt. for white and gray; one small lot of George's sold for 11c@c. Smoked halibut 8c ₱ lb. Fresh herring in good supply and selling for $3 @3 50 ₱ hundred. Oil—good held at 75c ₱ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Monday, February 14, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle the past week has not been large, but equal to the demand, which has been light. The quality of the cattle on sale was mostly a medium class, though there were some fine cattle, and there were also a good many thin and rough fellows. The market most of the week was dull, and down East was reported bad. The yards, however, were pretty well cleaned out on Saturday, but there is enough in to-day to commence the week's operations. This morning there were fully thirty cars, and as we were leaving the yards a train arrived containing forty cars of cattle. This would make over 1,200 head in the pens at noon. There was very little done to-day up to noon. The following are the prices:

Good fat steers of 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	$7 25@8 00	
Good fat steers of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 25@6 75	
Good fat steers of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 75@6 25	
Rough mixed lots of 800 to 1,000 lbs	4 75@5 50	
Stock steers (in light demand) of 800 to 900	5 00@5 50	

HOGS—The run of hogs has been steady all week and fully up to the demand. There are very good hogs coming forward now. Prices have not changed much since last week, and the impression is about that they will not for some time. The pens were pretty well cleaned out on Saturday, but there is plenty in the yards to-day to commence operations on. We quote:

Extra Philadelphia hogs at	$10 00
Choice to prime Philadelphia hogs	$9 50@9 80
Good Yorkers	9 00@9 25
Rough York hogs	8 50@8 75

SHEEP—The market has been over supplied the past week, and prices, except for the very choicest, are down nearly 50c on the cwt., from what they were one week ago. The yards, however, were about cleaned out on Saturday. The quality has been much better than for sometime past. The market at present is rather dull without much disposition on the part of buyers to operate. There were not a great many in the pens to-day, but enough to supply the demand. We quote ₱ cwt., as follows:

Good 100 to 110 ₱ sheep	$6 00 to 6 50
Good 80 to 90 ₱ sheep	4 75 to 5 25
Good 75 to 80 ₱ sheep	4 25 to 4 50
Fair common sheep	3 00 to 3 50
Rough lots by the head	1 50 to 2 00

HOGS—Sales.

The following sales of cattle, hogs and sheep are reported, of which we are able to give correct figures.

CATTLE

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	1	1,470	$6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	McCaulley	1	880	5 50
Holmes, J. & G.	McCaulley	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	McCaulley	2	2,250	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Reis, spring	34	37,350	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Hirsh	20	21,150	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Rouse	22	24,640	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	18	18,720	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	1	1,310	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Goodstrom	1	815	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Wallack	16	17,920	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Wallack	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	1	1,120	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	18	19,300	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Pratt	18	20,160	7 25
Holmes, J. & G.	Kay	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Clifford & Co.	18	17,280	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Kay	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Fritz	1	1,070	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Seltzer	1	1,010	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Hirsh	2	1,810	5 12
Holmes, J. & G.	Hirsh	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Hirsh	1	1,000	6 50
Holmes, J. & G.	Kiemen	1	1,020	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Bernheim	1	1,020	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Jas. Auil	32	40,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Smith	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	McMahon	20	19,750	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Jas. Auil	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Jas. Auil	1	1,230	6 25
Holmes, J. & G.	Bimel	1	1,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	McMahon	18	18,360	6 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M.	1	1,000	6 50
Orr & W.	Seltzer	24	25,800	7 00
Orr & W.	Jas. Auil	15	15,750	6 50
Orr & W.	J. Rothenbuhler	1	1,000	6 50

SHEEP.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	37	6,180	$7 00
Hedges & T.	Bender & T	20	3,910	6 75
Hedges & T.	Bender & T	14	15,280	6 75
Hedges & T.	Bender & T	1	110	6 75
Hedges & T.	Bender & T	1	110	6 75
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & Co.	2	350	6 00
Hedges & T.	Wm Gild & Co.	19	18,960	6 50
Hedges & T.	Wm Gild & Co.	1	1,000	6 50
Hedges & T.	Wm Wallace	17	16,000	6 50
Hedges & T.	Wm Wallace	1	1,000	6 50
Hedges & T.	John McKee	15	15,840	6 75
Hedges & T.	John McKee	1	1,040	6 50
Hedges & T.	John McKee	1	1,000	6 50
Hedges & T.	Marquis & B.	1	1,000	6 00
Hedges & T.	Marquis & B.	1	800	5 50
Hedges & T.	Marquis & B.	1	1,000	6 00
Hedges & T.	Marquis & B.	1	1,000	6 00
Hedges & T.	Y Yancey	2	3,180	6 75
Hedges & T.	John Straw	21	18,480	5 50

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, J. & G.	H Williams	2	60	7 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Smith	4	12,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Williams	4	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Kay	30	22,500	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	E Smith	74	18,850	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	52	13,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	A Watson	95	23,750	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	80	20,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Williams & Co.	1	150	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	250	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist	75	20,850	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	B Donaldson	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Pidcock	127	19,050	5 75
Holmes, J. & G.	Smith	1	200	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	H Williams	5	700	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	270	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	A Watson	8	1,570	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	100	25,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	E Smith	13	2,350	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	300	72,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	A Watson	97	17,210	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	W P Ess	12	4,810	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	254	60,960	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	190	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	200	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Smith	252	44,310	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Limbert & Co.	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	7	350	5 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Newport	95	19,950	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Miller	2	280	5 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	2	500	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	E Smith	39	9,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	270	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Hoyler	1	210	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Newport	95	19,950	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Rothchild	7	1,840	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Williams & Co.	2	3,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Williams & Co.	2	770	6 50
Holmes, J. & G.	Williams & Co.	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gillett	74	11,900	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Newport	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	56	11,500	6 25
Holmes, J. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	30	7,650	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Williams & Co.	1	250	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Indiana	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	W Hedges	49	11,400	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Hizmhoff	28	12,440	7 00
Holmes, J. & G.	Auil & M	1	1,000	6 00
Orr & W.	Williams & Co.	15	3,860	6 50
Orr & W.	J Reis	1	1,000	6 50
Orr & W.	A Watson	18	4,500	6 50
Orr & W.	A Watson	1	1,000	6 50
Orr & W.	Auil & M	1	1,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-pay ment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Fay, Thos., Allegheny, Pa.....3c
Lewis, Martha, Leavenworth, Kansas.....3c
Milligan, Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa.....3c
Stoney, Bridget, New York.....3c
Weigel, John, Harmony, Pa.....3c

CHIMNEY SWEEPS now wear badges.

RELEASED—There were five parties released from the county jail yesterday, their terms having expired.

SANITARY.—The sanitary condition of the city, considering the state of the weather, is extremely good.

CITY FINANCES.—Over one million dollars passed through the City Treasurer's hands during the year 1869.

CONTEMPLATED CHURCH.—The Presbyterians of the Twelfth ward are agitating the question of the erection of a new church edifice at some point on Penn street.

NEW BANK BUILDING.—The First National Banking Bompany contemplate erecting a handsome building at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.—The report of the Water Committee for the year 1869 will be presented at the next regular meeting of the Councils—the 28th of February.

BONDS NOT YET FILED.—Although the time has passed, there are yet several officials who have not filed bonds with the Controller as the law requires.

SENT TO COURT.—The case of Murray against Braddock, before Alderman John A. Floyd, of the Seventh ward, has been sent to court. The charge is aggravated assault and battery.

CLEANED.—Market street and the Diamond were thoroughly cleaned with hose yesterday, by order of the Superintendent of the Markets, Mr. S. Kilgore.

MADE THEMSELVES USEFUL.—Yesterday the policemen on the street corners washed the crossings nicely of the mud accumulated thereon, to the great satisfaction of pedestrians.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

NEW IRON BRIDGE.—The Connellsville Railroad Company are replacing the old wooden bridge over Nine Mile run, at Salt Works station, with a substantial iron bridge. At present trains connect at this point.

ALLEY CLOSED.—A small alley on Roberts street, near Center Avenue, has been closed up by a property owner in the vicinity. The Street Commissioner is the proper person to look after alleys.

ARRESTED IN A CELLAR.—A man named Edward Price was arrested last evening in the cellar under the shoe shop of George Glasser, No. 3 Wood street. He did not appear to be much the worse for wear, but how he got into the cellar is a mystery.

A SMALL FRESHET.—The streets on the hill and in that vicinity were flooded by the heavy rain yesterday afternoon, and some of them were rendered almost impassable for pedestrians. On Washington street some of the cellars were deluged.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Call to-day and see the splendid $600 style rosewood piano offered for $350, first class maker, unsurpassed for beauty of tone and finish, handsome stool included. Can be seen at 79 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. Wm. Warden, National House, Marietta, Ohio.

AVENUE OBSTRUCTED.—Complaint is made that Center Avenue is obstructed both during the day and night, the latter especially by carts, wagons, &c. Travel is obstructed considerably thereby. Street Commissioner Linderman should look after the matter.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The special meeting of the Central Board of Education to have been held on the 10th inst., was not held Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., on account of the death of Mrs. Sergeant, wife of John A. Sergeant, Esq., which sad event took place on Sunday last.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

AN EMPTY STATION HOUSE.—The Forty-third street station house was without an occupant on Sunday night. This is the second Sunday evening since the construction of the building that this has been the case. In the lager beer season when the roughs of the city congregate in that vicinity, the station house is generally crammed on Sunday night.

NEW ELEVATOR.—Work has been commenced on the elevator at the Monongahela House. The elevator will extend to the fifth story, and the entrance will be on Smithfield street, in the rear of the present reading room. By means of it passengers and baggage will be transferred to the upper stories and at an immense saving of labor and time.

VIRGIN ALLEY.—We understand that the inmates of the vile dens in Virgin alley have been notified to leave the same on or before April 1st, else they will be removed. The owners of the property in this locality desire that the place shall know them no longer as a nuisance to the city. A good thing, for Mayor Brush has long contended and forming a sufficient force to clean out the entire alley.

SUNDAY BRAWL.—A fight occurred in a drinking saloon in Etna borough on Sunday afternoon, in which some half a dozen young men participated. One of the combatants fared badly, being knocked down and kicked severely about the face and head. It is stated that several of the saloons are kept open every Sunday, and it is nothing unusual to witness these Sunday brawls. If such be the case, the authorities should interfere and put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings.

A HOME WANTED.—A young woman claiming to reside at Lawrenceville, called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning with a child a year old, and stated that she left it with the Mayor that she had assumed the temporary care of the child, as the mother, who resided in Dutchtown, Ala., was sick. The mother has since died, and as she leaves no relatives, the little one is without a home. The Mayor directed her to Mr. Fortune, Overseer of the Poor, and we presume he will provide the child a home.

STORES FOR RENT.—The elegant store rooms on the first floor of the Mercantile Library Hall, Penn street, are now for rent, and should secure tenants without trouble. These rooms are peculiarly adapted for book, furnishing, trimmings or dry goods stores, and one would be very suitable for a fashionable first-class restaurant. Parties about going into business, or those who contemplate removing from present quarters, cannot find a more desirable location than in the Library Hall, Penn street.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

A MARKET HOUSE.—The citizens of the Twelfth and other wards farther out on Penn and Butler streets are discussing the contemplated market house, and manifest considerable interest in the matter. The residents of the Twelfth ward appear to be in favor of the ground formerly occupied by the Central Skating Park Company while those in the Seventeenth ward appear to be in favor of having it located further out. The Committee appointed by Councils has not as yet taken any definite action in regard to the matter.

ELEGANT VASES.—Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdoch, No. 412 Smithfield street, have just received a complete assortment of imported goods, consisting of Lava and Terra-Cotta flower pots and vases, fern cases, rustic tables and baskets, flower urns, bouquet holders and vases, flower pot covers, baskets, garden vases, gold fish globes and squarianas, bouquet and cut flowers, &c., &c. Those at the new goods is sufficient to know that they are composed of the finest and most elegant patterns. Some of the fern cases and Terra Cotta flower pots in particular are very beautiful.

The Plymouth Church Fair—Awards.

The Plymouth Church Fair, which, by the way, was very successful, both financially and otherwise, closed on Saturday night last. Considerable excitement prevailed during the evening, and sealed votes for the various articles were handed in. At the close, when the votes were counted, the following awards were made:

Mr. William Wall was awarded the handsome letter carrier's uniform, he having received the highest number of votes.

The elegant gold watch for the most popular Superintendent of Public Schools, was won by George J. Luckey, Esq., City Superintendent, he receiving 969 votes, against 715 received by Mr. Denniston, County Superintendent.

Mrs. John R. Blair, of Allegheny City, was awarded the elegant and valuable silver castor and fruit stand contributed by a handsome majority over all competitors.

A very beautiful rocking chair was up for the disabled soldier receiving the highest number of votes, Mr. John P. Hunter, the present Street Commissioner of the First District, was the winner, receiving 742 votes. He had two competitors, whose joint vote was but 550.

The handsome castor was awarded to Miss Bergman, she receiving 2,855 votes, while her competitor received 28.

In the contest for a beautiful gold watch to be awarded to the most popular School Principal, Mr. I. S. Stephenson, of the Grant School-district, received 1,220 votes, and Mrs. Logan 974. Mr. Stephenson, of course, won.

In the contest for the beautiful baby's dress, which filled so many a mother's heart with desire, and which was to be awarded to the most popular baby, the successful little candidate belonged to Coroner Clawson's household.

A very fine "back wagon" was put up for the marksman scoring the best "string" in twenty-five shots, with the air gun. The velocipede was won by Prof. D. Mayer, who made the extraordinary string of 21-6-16 inches.

Homeopathic Vermifuge
Sold at the Drug Stores. TUWS

THE CASE OF WM. C. WRAY.

A Reported Confession.

The conviction and sentence of Wm. C. Wray, and his alleged accomplice in the Connellsville for burglary, on the testimony of a convict who has since died, has been revived by a report that a certain man, whose name was not yet been developed, has stated that he took a party of men in his wagon on the night of the burglary, to a point near where the robbery was committed, and that neither Wray nor his companion were in the party. He states further that, on hearing of the robbery, he was satisfied the men whom he had hauled in his wagon had committed it. It is also reported that a man named Little, alias Schroeder, who was arrested some time since at Massillon, Ohio, on a charge of burglary, has confessed that he was concerned, with others, in a safe robbery at Connellsville, and described the premises so accurately as to leave little doubt that they are those of Mr. Shaw. These are vague outgivings, but with the strong impression on the public mind as to the innocence of Mr. Wray, they are entitled to some consideration, and worthy at least of a thorough sifting. John Coyle, Esq., counsel for Mr. Wray, will follow up the clue, and obtain all the light possible.

HOMEWOOD INSTITUTE AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

Dedication of the New Building.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

History of the Sabbath School, etc.

Recognizing the fact that "the Sabbath School is the nursery of the Church," one of the first duties of the residents comprising a new and growing community, is the organization of a school where the children can be assembled, on the Sabbath, and instructed in the principles of morality and religion. When B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., the well known druggist of this city, removed to Homewood, in the spring of 1861, although there were then (compared with the present population) but few residents, he soon felt the necessity for a Sabbath School, where his own children, and others in the immediate vicinity, could receive religious training. He determined to supply the want, and on the second Sabbath in April, of that year, he assembled a class, in a private apartment of his own residence, composed of but five members, of whom all save one were the younger children of his own household. Notwithstanding this small beginning, the enterprise prospered. The next Sabbath brought one or two additional scholars, and as time progressed the school increased, until the apartment was no longer able to accommodate it. The use of the railroad station at Homewood was obtained, and the school for a time met and prospered therein, although the location was not suitable for it. During the time the average attendance had increased to forty, and there were over one hundred volumes in the library. The school, notwithstanding the feeble work, it was accomplishing, had its enemies; and, while in the occupancy of the station house, misrepresentations were made to the company which led to their withholding the use of the building. The party suspected of this despicable persecution, was also deemed guilty of the still meaner act of breaking open the case enclosing the organ, and wilfully defacing the instrument. The station house was abandoned, and the school returned to the contracted room which it had previously left, to suffer still greater inconveniences, consequent upon the increased numbers. An addition to the room was secured, and for some time the school flourished as before. Becoming again crowded, a change was essential, and the kindly proffer of the use of two rooms in the building known as "Coleman's Lodge" was gladly accepted, and for over two years both day school and Sabbath School have been held there. The latter continued to increase, until it now shows an average attendance of seventy scholars. The use of the rooms were given by Mr. Coleman gratuitously, for which he has the hearty thanks of the whole community. With a desire to obtain again a school room, and in view of the repeated rewards, a new school building was deemed a necessity, and the work of raising the means was commenced. A festival was therefore held, which netted some $300, and subsequently a fair was held at Agricultural Hall, which realized $1,700, giving a fund of $2,000. The location and the cost of the building were matters difficult to decide, but these were finally settled by Mr. Fahnestock, the superintendent, donating a plat of land, valued at about $2,000, leaving the $2,000 cash to go into the building. This generous donation, instead of encouraging others, seemed to have impressed them with the idea that no further aid was needed, and the enterprise languished for a time. Mr. Fahnestock, deserted by almost every one save the efficient Assistant Superintendent, Mr. F. Van Gorder, had the plans prepared and the contract let, under the supposition that the building would cost about $4,000. The actual expenditure, however, foots upon $6,000, for which Mr. Fahnestock (leaving $2,000 above mentioned) is personally responsible.

The building, which is situated at the head of Homewood avenue, in the rear of the residence of Mr. D. A. Stewart, is a very neat, commodious and substantial edifice, and is admirably adapted for the purposes intended—an Institute and Sabbath School. There are three apartments—one for the Sabbath School, one for the Sabbath School, and a third for infant classes. These rooms are partitioned off with movable sashes, so that they can readily be thrown into one, when occasion requires. The infant apartment are raised seats, which gives the little folks a fine view of the speaker's desk. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, with slate roof, stained glass windows, steeple, bell, etc., and is one of the neatest and most attractive of our many elegant rural edifices. The grounds leads all the way from the pike to the school house.

THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

Sabbath afternoon last at two o'clock was fixed upon as the time for dedicating the new house, and a more delightful afternoon has not been experienced this winter. The air was clear and balmy, the sun shone brightly, and hundreds flocked to witness the dedicatory exercises, which were conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. Fahnestock, assisted by Mr. Van Gorder.

The exercises opened by singing the "Water of Life," with organ accompaniment.

Rev. J. Gillespie, of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Chapman, who was announced for this service, being absent) made the dedicatory address.

The congregation joined in singing "The Dedication Hymn," commencing:

"We dedicate to Jesus
Our pleasant Sabbath home," etc.

ADDRESS BY DR. YOUNG.

Rev. W. M. Young, D.D., pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, then delivered the "Dedicatory Address," which was replete with expressions of hearty sympathy, warm encouragement and sound instruction. The spirit of our age was characterized by the deep interest which we take in the physical, moral, and intellectual training of our children. The children monopolize much of our time and means, and it costs nearly more to gratify their taste and improve their minds, than was required to support the whole family a century ago. This had become a necessity. We must take care of the minds of the young, or woe to the coming generations. He contended that a child had a right to a thorough physical, mental, moral and religious education, and that it had this right was recognized, just in proportion would the good faith found develop and strengthen. Physical culture was much neglected, and those who practice this matter abhors—such as the contraction of the body, the coloring of the skin, and the employment of those sedentary occupations in which sole society—were severely censured by the speaker.

Moral and religious education were essential, and the object of Sabbath Schools to allow a child to grow up and think for itself. The Doctor made a most forcible and eloquent appeal in favor of the Sabbath as a means of education, and declared that we were just now entering upon a momentous struggle in the half—a struggle that would shake the very foundations of the Republic. The American government was started upon the principle that the Bible should be recognized in the government, and the platform upon which the nation should stand; and it was for the Sabbath and the Sabbath school, and made the common anchor of every Christian heart. He rejoiced that he lived in this age, and was in the prime of manhood, that his energies might be exerted in defense of the Bible in the coming struggle.

We had reached a period when millions of money were spent for the children, when the best poetry was written for them; the most beautiful music composed for their use; where they had the best books and periodicals. And why was this? Not to gratify pride or ambition, but to gather these little lambs into the fold of Christ. For these purposes this beautiful building had been erected, and to these uses they were now dedicating it. There no sect was known; here no denominational nuisance would be written; but persons of all sects could meet and labor here on the common ground of unity in Christ.

The school then joined in singing "Beautiful Mansions."

ADDRESS OF REV. J. GILLESPIE.

Rev. J. Gillespie was then introduced, and spoke on "The Duty of Parents and the Christian World to the Sunday School." After explaining the three divine constitutions—the Church, the State and the family—the learned gentleman went on to show that the Sabbath School must not be allowed to take the place of either of these. Especially should it not be allowed to usurp the functions of the parents, whose duty it was to instruct their children in the Sabbath by fighting in Virgin alley. War-

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Third Day of the New Synod—Standing Committees Appointed—Reports of Committees—Selection of a Name—A Methodist Clergyman Becomes a Member of the Reformed Church—Final Adjournment.

The third day's session of the Synod of the Reformed Church was held in the church corner of Grant street and Webster avenue yesterday.

Synod assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the President, Rev. A. B. Koplin was called to the chair.

The minutes of Saturday were read and approved.

Elder Samuel Barkley asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President appointed the following standing committees:

Committee on Examination and Licentiate—Revs. D. B. Ernst, H. F. Keener, T. J. Barclay, B. Beighley, B. Siedle.

Committee on Classis—Rev. J. Kretzing, Rev. J. F. Snyder and John Crick.

Committee on Publication—J. G. Shoemaker and H. M. Scherer.

Committee on Finance—Rev. J. F. Wyant, T. J. Stauffer and D. S. Diffenbacher.

APPLICATION FOR REMUNERATIVE.

Application was made on behalf of Rev. Jas. Grant, of the Methodist Church, to be received as a member of this Synod. The application was referred to the Committee on Examination and Licensate. The papers in the case were referred to the Committee on Overtures.

NAME ADOPTED.

Elder W. J. Barr obtained optional attendance. The special committee on the name of the Synod presented their report recommending the adoption of the name of "The Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States." The report was adopted.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Synod proceeded to a selection of a place for holding the annual meeting, and decided to hold it Zion's Reformed Church of Buffalo.

COMMITTEES.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject of Educational Institutions. Also a committee on the subject of Orphan's Homes and leave of absence.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That classes and charges are requested to send only such delegates to Synod as are willing to remain until the close of the Synod.

Adjourned until two o'clock, with benediction by the President.

Afternoon Session.

Synod opened with prayer by Rev. C. C. Russell.

The official title of the Synod was formally declared.

An evening session at seven o'clock was agreed upon.

A CHARTER.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a charter for this Synod, and submit a report at the next meeting.

Rev. F. K. Levan was appointed chairman of the committee.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following standing committee on church property was appointed: W. J. Bauer, T. J. Craig and J. Hart.

The Committee on Members of Classis presented their report, which was adopted. The Committee on Statistics also reported and also presented their reports which were adopted.

Synod then took a recess for one hour.

On motion, Rev. James Grant, after subscribing to the usual formula, was admitted to this ministry, and referred to the Westmoreland classis.

The reports of the Committee on Publication, and on Orphans' Homes, were presented and adopted.

A tax of twenty-five cents on each member was levied for the betterment of the Sexton of the church for his services.

A letter from Rev. Dr. Willers was received and read.

THE "RECORD."

A resolution was offered instructing the clerk to have the minutes published in pamphlet form.

An amendment was offered instructing him to have an abstract published in the denominational papers.

During the discussion which ensued Rev. Mr. Keener thought the publication of the minutes in pamphlet form would be a useless expenditure of money and supported the amendment. He reserred to the *Legislative Record*, which he said was a disgrace to the country as an example. That document as he had seen stated in the publication, served no useful purpose of enabling the publisher to get a good supply of paper wherewith to light his cigar. He say that the publication of the minutes of Synod would be likely to enrich anybody as the Legislative Record Company. The publication of any particular church. It was non-denominational and non-sectarian. The primary object was and is, to furnish a place where all members of Confederate Synods, no matter of what denomination, could have their children instructed. If this object should be lost sight of within its walls, ministers of every denomination would be gladly welcomed. Mr. Pears then read the application for a charter, which has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of this county.

Another hymn was then sung by the audience.

ADDRESS BY J. A. GARDENER, ESQ.

J. A. Gardener, Esq., of Philadelphia, a distinguished worker in the Sabbath School cause, was then introduced, and delivered an interesting address, in which he gave a history of the rise and progress of Sabbath Schools, both in Europe and in the United States. His both in Europe and in the United States. His speech was listened to with marked attention.

Major Wm. Frew was then called upon for a few remarks, but owing to the lateness of the hour declined.

After singing another hymn the audience was dismissed; and all were delighted with the exercises of the day.

The residents of Homewood have an institution in their midst of which they may justly feel proud, and one which, with proper encouragement, cannot fail to exercise a highly beneficial influence upon the entire community.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

At the opening of Court, the case of Stanley vs. Hohman was resumed—being an action to recover damages for personal injuries. Testimony was concluded, and the case was very ably argued by A. M. Brown, Esq., for defendant, and J. Kennedy, Esq., for plaintiff. The testimony showed that Hohman had excavated some years ago, on property in front of tenement on Fourteenth street, Birmingham, for the purpose of building a brick vault in connection with a new building he was about to erect. The excavation and stone work had been carried on to completion, and while the cellars was open young Stanley fell into it, and received the injuries of which he died, sustaining injuries which resulted in the loss of a leg. The defense contended that there were sufficient obstructions about the place to protect any person from injury who might be exercising ordinary care and prudence; that Stanley was running excitedly around the premises, and fell, in this way, into, or becoming the author of his own misfortune. Plaintiff's counsel contended that there was no barricade, as they understood such to mean, and the defendant had a right either to walk or run along the street; that there was no notice given about the excavation being there, and in no way could Stanley be charged with fault, as some conflict in the testimony as to how the lad really fell in—he testifying that he fell in from the pavement, and not from the street, as defendant thought, from his position in the cellar, that he jumped off the body of Hohman's wagon, and not from the street at all.

Defendant's counsel also raised the point that he (Hohman) could not be held liable for damages, since the contract for making the excavation had been given to a responsible party who would be responsible for any injuries received from the excavation in case there was a proper barricade around the premises.

Judge Sterrett, in charging the jury, stated that the question as to the liability of the contractor would be reserved, and the case would be left entirely to the jury as it then stood made. There was a decision of the Supreme Court in which it was held that a man would not be made responsible for injuries resulting from the negligence of a contractor who had undertaken to do work for the corporation. Whether this principle applied to contracts made by private individuals was a point which he decided hereafter.

The jury was then instructed to find—first, whether there was a sufficient barricade around the excavation to prevent persons of ordinary caution and care from falling into it. Secondly, whether the plaintiff was injured in consequence of this negligence, and without any negligence on his part contributing to his injuries. If there was not a proper guard, and the plaintiff was injured through the negligence of the defendant, he would be entitled to recover such damages as would fully compensate him, including the loss of the leg. If he contributed to the injury by the want of proper caution, he could not recover. The jury then retired, and had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

Carlton vs. Love's petition to recover twelve dollars alleged to be due on account of pasturing cows. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 270, McClinhough vs. Reynolds.
No. 280, Bell vs. Cambridge.
No. 240, Hebler vs. Richeid.
No. 184, Hamilton vs. Ambridge.
No. 218, Steen v. Glimare.
No. 342, Jenkins vs. McClaren.
No. 352, Collins vs. Hays.
No. 364, Reed vs. Clark.
No. 360, Stevenson vs. Hays.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of James McK. Snodgrass vs. Dr. Hill's executors, which was on trial yesterday morning, with a verdict for the defendants.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Judge Kirkpatrick took up the trial list for yesterday. In the equity docket, Reuben Hampton being still engaged in the case of Weisenberger vs. Bates.

H. C. Mackrell and S. A. Johnston, late law partners, vs. Cook and others. This was an action to recover for professional services rendered the corporation known as the Washington Turnpike Road Company. The plaintiff alleges that they were employed by defendants to secure the removal of Jacob Negley, as Sequestrator of the road, in 1863, and payment being refused, suit was brought in 1865. The defendants claim that they had hundred dollars. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 94, (O. L.) Wilson vs. Duff.
No. 95, (O. L.) Same vs. Same.
No. 96, (O. L.) Lenz vs. Same.
No. 131, St. Andrew's Church vs. Hoag.
No. 125, Harrison vs. Brereton & Willis.
No. 108, Irwin vs. Shaffer & Bunden.
No. 166, Same vs. Same.
No. 169, Sturges Arnold & Co. vs. Shields' gay.
No. 171, Robenstein vs. P. F. and M. Turnpike Co.
No. 172, Simpson vs. Gilmore.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The testimony in the case of Weisenberger vs. Bates has been concluded, and the arguments of counsel will be heard to-day.

United States District Court—Judge Mc-Candless.

In this Court, District Attorney Swope yesterday filed a libel of forfeiture against the twenty-seven barrels of beer, five hundred bushels of barley, and other property, belonging to Adolph Pfeffer, of Allison township, Clinton county. The property was seized by the Revenue Collector of the Eighteenth District, on the 6th of December last, because of the neglect and failure on the part of the owner to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law. A monition was issued, returnable on the first Monday of April next.

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Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a fair audience present last evening and the sensation play of "Lady Audley's Secret" was well received. Mrs. Bowers's admirable impersonation of "Lady Isabel" was the feature of the play, and it was applauded throughout. Mr. McCollom, as "Robert Audley," made a better impression than on his last visit, though his conception of the character is somewhat uneven. The comic business of Mr. Bowers met support, and the performance was very enjoyable. The play will be repeated this evening.

THE CANTATA CONCERT.—The second concert of the Cantata Society will be given this evening, and will be a delightful affair. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" will be rendered in exquisite style, as it has been carefully rehearsed under the direction of Prof. Tetedoux. Seats may be secured to-day at Mellor & Hoene's, Fifth avenue.

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THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Allegheny County Sabbath School Teacher's Institute—Third Annual Convention—First Day's Proceedings—Permanent Organization—Discussions etc., etc.,

The opening session of the third annual meeting of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Teacher's Institute was held last evening in the First U. P. Church Seventh avenue (Rev. W. J Reid Pastor) at 7½ o'clock. Rev. T. H. Hanna was chosen temporary Chairman and Rev. J. S. Sands Secretary.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

A committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers. During their absence the Institute engaged in devotional exercises.

The Committee nominated the following persons as officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Prof. J. R. Newell.
Vice Presidents—Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. R. B. Ewing, Thomas McCance, Esq., N. Ballentine, Esq., and John Dean, Esq.
Secretaries—Rev. J. S. Sands, S. E. Gill, T. J. Gillespie and Reporters of the press.
Treasurer—John Montgomery.
Business Committee—Thomas H. Rabe, A. P. Burchfield and Rev. S. B. Reed.

DISCUSSION.

The Business Committee reported the subject for discussion ("S. S. Teachers' Institutes") which was opened by Rev. J. S. Sands, who said Institutes do for the Sabbath School what the normal school does for the secular school, the Theological Seminary for the church and West Point for the army. The teacher's work in the Sunday School Teacher not so much *what* to teach as *how* to teach. Not so much the *matter* as to the *manner* of teaching. It solves difficulties, gives new suggestions and stimulates and fills the schools, teachers and officers. To make this Institute what it should be we need Teachers, Speeches and Prayer.

Rev. W. J. Reid—Hoped that every one would feel his individual responsibility for the success of this Institute.

Rev. J. R. Clark, D.D.—Hoped this Institute would be an experiment, something, not a meeting for abstract theorizing, but for practical experience in the work. The teacher's work is the same as the minister's, to lead souls to Christ, and we should be anxious to know the best ways to do the work, and urged every man, and woman too, to give to others the benefit of his or her experience.

Prof. I. A. McCrum said this Institute is a place where we come to compare plans and improve our tactics in the work of gathering in young recruits for the army of the Lord.

The next subject on programme, viz., Teachers' Meetings, was then taken up. Rev. W. J. Reid opened the discussion by remarking that the weekly meetings of teachers of the individual schools were more important than the Institute, and mentioned the three meetings, viz.: 1st, Teachers' prayer meetings; 2d, Meetings for study of the lesson; 3d, Meetings for conference in which teachers have the opportunity of telling and profiting by discouragements and how to overcome them.

These meetings, or perhaps should be combined, part of the meeting being devoted to each of these matters. We must place our Sabbath schools on a level with the day or any secular schools, and train our teachers and educate them for the work. One of the best ways to accomplish this is by means of these teachers' meetings.

The time for adjournment having arrived, the further discussion of this subject was postponed until another session.

The programme for to-day.

Afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock: 1st, Reports from Sabbath schools of attendance, meetings and collection on Thanksgiving day, together with the schools. To be opened by Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., of the Second U. P. church Sabbath school. 2d, Duties of pastors to the Sabbath school.

Evening, at 7:30 o'clock: 1st, Qualification and preparation of teachers. To be opened by S. S. Mackey, D.D., of the Presbyterian of Pacific. To be opened by Mr. W. H. Knox.

The Committee suggested that each one make the Institute the subject of special prayer, and that each one come to the meeting.

After singing part of the 119th Psalm, the Institute adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D.

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FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Talk About the "Constitution"—The Lawrence Hose Company.

The Fireman's Association held a special meeting at its rooms in the City building last evening.

The President, Mr. McCarthy, called the meeting to order, after which the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. Paisely, Secretary, read the minutes of the last regular meeting which were approved.

Reports of regular committees were called for. None were presented.

Reports of special committees were called for. None were presented.

The President stated that if there was no business to come before the meeting he was in order. No motion to adjourn being made he said the question could proceed to the consideration of the constitution.

The Secretary—Where is it, Mr. Rook presented it at the last meeting. What has it to it.

The President—Was the report received?

A Member—Yes.

The President—If the report was received it is now the property of the Association, it not being the property of the Association. If Mr. Rook has taken possession of it, without their consent, he is guilty of larceny. As one of the members of the Association, I would suggest that some one be appointed to get it.

Mr. Rook—I left it in a drawer here.

The President—I should like reference to Mayor Brush would produce it. The Constitution will not be complete.

Mr. Rook—It is not here.

The President—It is a clear case of larceny, I am advised.

Mr. Rook—Make an information then.

The President—I would like to have a copy of the report of the committee on Constitution before the meeting in February. At the next meeting before that it was postponed until there should be a full attendance.

Mr. Rook—I would like to be found, and Mr. Rook was called upon to state some of its leading features, which he did, but it was not among other things, an increase of the Secretary's salary.

It was moved that the constitution, "agread," be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Rook moved that when the Association adjourn it adjourn to meet at the call of the President. Carried.

The bill of James McCaffin, amounting to $6 50, for services rendered at parades and for serving notices, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Simms stated that he had understood that Mr. Rook was going to resign, but he was mistaken.

Mr. Smith stated that the Hose Company had not disbanded, and the reports in the newspapers to that effect were false.

Mr. Paisley said that a dispatch had come to the main office to that effect, and apparently had been sent by some practical joker.

Mr. Smith stated that the dispatch was ordered to be sent by the company as temporarily out of service.

Mr. Rook moved that the Treasurer be notified to present a report at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

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Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

BLOWING MACHINE AND LING TESTER.

W. W. Boyle and H. Godfrey were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny at Engel's saloon, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. One of them has a blowing machine, the other a lung tester. Business being dull, the machines were offered for sale, and where they "smiled" more often than allowable, and the result was a tumultuous ejectment. Officers were called, and the proprietors of these indispensable machines escorted to the lock-up. They will have a hearing this morning.

VIRGIN ALLEY IN COURT.

Officer Peter Kruder made information against Henry Ward, *alias* "Cockey" Ward, and Hugh Murphy, yesterday, for desecrating the Sabbath by fighting in Virgin alley. Warrants were issued, and Murphy was arrested and placed in the lock-up. Ward has not yet been apprehended.

The same officer made information against Mollie McHenry and Kate Raney for a similar offense. The officer mentioned is stationed on Fish Row, and declares that on Sunday there was a large crowd of persons watching the women fighting. They would commence approaching and ran in, closed and locked their doors. Warfare being declared, the combat began, and closed and locked up. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon a hearing took place, resulting in the women being bound over, Murphy and the men for thirty days each in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

MAYOR'S COURT.

The court was well attended yesterday morning, considerable business of a miscellaneous appearance. They were disposed of in the usual manner.

MORE SUNDAY FIGHTING.

Barry Keams and Dennis Ford, indulged in a street fight on Sunday, were arrested by officer Wm. Sarther, and yesterday morning on being brought before the Mayor were fined—Kearns ten dollars and costs and Ford twenty dollars and costs. The fines were paid.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Willamena Graves preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Sleigh, a resident of the Fifteenth ward. The prosecutrix alleges that on Sunday evening the defendant assaulted her as she was starting up stairs after breakfast, at which a slight "discussion" had taken place. The latter, backed by her dress and otherwise abused her. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY OF A FUR VICTORINE.

Rebecca Goldsmith preferred a charge and held for a hearing on Wednesday, to answer a charge of larceny preferred by Mary Weaver. The prosecutrix alleged that defendant stole from her a fur victorine valued at $3 00.

LAGER BEER.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Herman Hobleteln, charged on oath of John Grebe with selling lager beer on Sunday. The alleged Keeps a saloon on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward.

LARCENY OF CARPENTER TOOLS.

Wm. Hall was arrested on a charge of larceny against Robert Foster, of Temperanceville. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant had some time ago in his possession a rip saw valued at $1 25, and other carpenter tools, amounting in all to about $5. Refusing to part with them, and he refuses to give any satisfactory account of them. Warrant issued.

CROSS SUIT.

A cross suit was instituted by Thomas Nevin against John Tierney for assault and battery. The former has a bakeshop on Penn street, and Tierny is a contractor boss employed on the Pennsylvania railroad and discharged Nevin who was an employee. It is further alleged that Nevin after being discharged attacked and beat the prosecutor, Tierny.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Neill Hickland, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery on an aged lady named Margaret Bradley. The old lady resides in a court near Patterson's livery stable, and alleges that she came out to the hydrant after water, and the defendant, who is a lad about seventeen years of age, had a hose attached to it, and turned the water on her, completely deluging her. She says she remonstrated with him and he struck her in the mouth with a piece of leather. Her husband then came out and attempted to interfere, when, he alleges, the young man threatened to serve him in the same way. Mr. Bradley made an information for surety of the peace.

HORSE KILLED.—As Mr. Hugus, of East Liberty was going home from church, Sunday afternoon, his horse slipped on the Greensburg Pike and the animal fell to the ground in such a manner as to break its neck.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY.

A Creditable Exhibit.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Oil Company, was held yesterday, at their office, when the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: M. Delange, C. Reiter, John Voeghtly, James Morganstern, Robert Jamison, Augustus Hartje and W. H. Gordon. Secretary, Henry Rosenbach; Treasurer, J. B. Livingston.

From the report submitted by the Treasurer, it appears that the Company received during the year just closed, $97,388 91 from sales of oil, and paid in dividends the snug sum of $81,188 40.

There are now twenty-six wells producing on the company's property, with a daily yield of one hundred and fifty-five barrels. More wells will be bored on the property during the coming summer.

Lamp Explosion in a Tin Shop.

At half-past five o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 73, corner of Butler and Forty-first street, Fifteenth ward, occasioned by a lamp explosion in J. Covert's tin shop, corner of Butler and Forty-third streets. It appears that a patent lamp, burning benzine, and which is used for heating soldering irons, on account of the immense heat it creates, suddenly exploded, scattering the burning oil in every direction. The shelving immediately took fire, and as destructive fire was imminent, an alarm was sounded. The engines responded, but their services were not required. The loss will not exceed eighty dollars.

ALLEGHENY.

NOT LOCATED YET.—Alderman Bowden has not yet opened his office. When he does the public will be duly notified of the same.

UP AGAIN—The project of constructing a plank road from Butcher's Run to Evergreen. The route was surveyed last summer, and upwards of ten thousand dollars of the capital stock have been subscribed.

APPRECIATED.—That portion of the citizens "hanging on to the verge" of the city, in the neighborhood of Observatory Hill, evince their appreciation of the new flag walk extending from the head of Beaver street.

RECOVERED.—Mr. E. F. Northam's overcoat,